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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

ABOUT THREE months ago we had occasion to notice the petty tyranny of Dr. Richards, the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, who arbitrarily dismissed an old and experienced servant, Babu Noboo Kristo Sen, head-clerk of his office. In this case His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, after a review of all its circumstances has done justice to the poor man by ordering his reinstatement. But there are two other cases behind. Babu Radha Gobind Chatterjee was third clerk of the Emigration office; he was brought from the Surveyor General's Office, where he was a docket writer on Rs. 60, and appointed in the same capacity at the Emigration Office on Rs. 95 He holds good certificates from Major-General Thullier, late head of the Surveyor General's Office, and also from Dr. Joubert and Major Beadon, lately in charge of the Emigration Office. But Dr. Richards has somehow or other come to the conclusion that this man wont do for him, and he has summarily dismissed him and put in a protege of his own. So this poor clerk after a service of about 13 years is thrown adrift for no fault of his. Similarly another clerk, Babu Kallykissen Sreemani, who has been employed in the Emigration Office for about 20 years, and is considered a most useful hand for drawing up statements, and who received most creditable testimonials from the several officers, who have been in charge of the office from time to time, has been capriciously reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30 a month for a supposed clerical error. There is not another assistant in the office, who can do his work, in which he has become particularly proficient by his experience extending over 20 years, and this is perhaps the reason, why he has not been turned out altogether, but has been reduced in pay. We are surprised that petty tyranny of this kind is going on under the very nose of the Government. As the Lieutenant-Governor has done justice to one clerk, we feel confident that His Honor will do equal justice to the other two. But that will not be enough. Some sharp measures ought to be taken to prevent Dr. Richards from playing these petty pranks at all.

ANOTHER STORY has been started for taking Sir Richard Temple away from this country. It is stated that His Excellency intends to proceed to England on six months' leave, and that the Honorable Mr. Gibbs will assume the reins of Government during his absence. We are glad to learn that there is no truth in this rumour.

THE CONTINUOUS and heavy rainfall in Bombay during the last month has been so exceptional as to attract much attention, and we find by examining the registers of several years past that the total for that month was unprecedented except in one year, and that extending so far back as exactly 50 years ago. It was in the year 1828 that the quantity recorded for July was 52 inches 75 cents; that for the corresponding month in 1878 is 50 inches 30 cents.

THE SITUATION in Madras has greatly improved. It is stated that there is every probability of relief operations in the districts being closed about the early part of October next. This is the opinion of the officials and of the Government now that rain has fallen in many districts and the crops are doing fairly well.

A SUCCESSFULL meeting of the students and ex-students of the Calcutta Madrassa in honor of the late Mr. Blochmann was held on Saturday last. The following letter from Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, was read:

To others he was known for his learning. I knew him chiefly as a teacher, whose zeal for his pupils never tired. A man of the most unassuming character, his work at the Madrassah, while it courted no public recognition, was excellent and thorough, and sustained by a high sense of duty. I have had many opportunities of seeing that the interest, which he took in his pupils, was reciprocated by their entire trust and affection. His interest in them did not cease with the close of their education in the Madrassah; and many of those, who have owed to his care a sound and liberal education, have no less owed to his recommendation an honorable career in after life. The success of the Madrassah in recent years and even beyond the limits of that province, are due in no small degree to the confidence reposed in the late Principal by the Mahommedan community.

Nor did he confine his attention to his own pupils, the whole course of Mahomedan education interested him closely; and the advice, which his wisdom and experience enabled him to offer on the subject, has been frequently accepted and acted on. He made himself intimately acquainted with the working of the Madrassah, which the liberality of Mohamed Mohsen enabled the Government to found in many parts of Bengal; and he was a consistent and zealous advocate of the principle that these institutions founded by Mahomedan munificence should be conducted according to Mahomedan ideas. At the same time he was prompt to meet any desire which his pupils might manifest for the science of Europe and the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrassah bears permanent and striking traces of his reforming influence. His old friends and pupils do well to honor the memory of a man in whom the learned world has lost a distinguished ornament and themselves a sincere and faithful friend.

The meeting does honor to the alumni of the Madrassah. The Mahomedan community in general ought to join this movement.

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE'S Factory Bill is to be withdrawn. Having a due regard to the climate of this country, and the physical capabilities of the natives, the honorabbe member proposed that the men employed in cotton mills and other manufactories should not work more than 11 hours, the females more than 10 hours, and children of ages from 8 to 14 years more than 8 hours, with an hour's rest in the interval; and that no children under 8 years of age should be employed. The Government of India has intimated that there is no power which can pass such a bill.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the late Sir William Grey, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been sworn under £60,000. This amount does not represent a very large saving, considering that Sir William Grey had held for several years some of the most lucrative offices under the Indian Government. Perhaps in latter days no other Indian civilian has been able to command a larger purse than Sir Richard Temple.

WE SEE it stated that Sir William Herschel of the Bengal Civil Service, now on furlough, has taken holy orders, and is not likely to return to India. Sir William was always of a religious turn of mind. He mistook his vocation by joining the Indian Civil Service. He was a very good man, but very eccentric.

A STRANGE order, it is said, was issued the other day, by the Judicial officer in charge of the Small Cause Court at Simla. It had hitherto been the practice to issue summonses to parties brought up for debt, whether the defendants were in the military service or clerks in offices; but this practice is to be discontinued. For the future military officers are not to be disgraced by receiving summonses; a polite chit is to be addressed to each debtor by the clerk of the Court, informing him of the claim and asking whether he is indebted. And if he says no, is there to be no trial? Under what law has this order been issued?

TUESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

A RECENT Sydney paper contains a letter from a Mr. Severn, dated Newcastle, New South Wales, in which he gives details of a singular discovery he has made, whereby deaf people can be made to hear by means of the telephone. After describing a very simple telephone which he constructed out of a tin pot, the closed end of which he opened and tied over with a piece of parchment, passing a fine string through the centre and making a knot inside, he says:

"Make a loop in the string some three feet long, put this loop over the forehead of the listener (the deaf man), cause him to place the palms of his hands flat and hard against the ears, let the loop pass over the hands; and now this listener will hear the smallest whisper, let him be deaf or not. This fact may appear extraordinary; it is, nevertheless, true, that a deaf man may thus be made to hear the voice, music, &c."

THE FIGURES of the growth of the taxable income of the United Kingdom, as set out in a Parliamentary return, declare the enormous accretion of wealth taking place in the British Isles. In 1864-65 the total values chargeable were £330,580,729. In 1876-77, the amount was £490,344,906, or an increase of £159,764,177 during the decade. And yet our Government feels no qualms of conscience in comparing India with England for purposes of taxation!

SOME MEMBERS of the legal profession in Lucknow object to the provision of the Civil Procedure Code exempting Barristers from filing authority to appear and plead. They say that such power may not be necessary in the Presidency towns, because there the barristers conform to English usages of the profession, but the case is quite different in the Mofussil. They remark:

As regards Barrister practising at Lahore, Lucknow, Nagpore, Allahabad, Rangoon, and other Mofussil centres, the exemption is most unjust and has led to abuse. At these places are to be found Barristers, principally young men of inferior qualifications, by whom every privilege which belongs to a Barrister in England is loudly asserted and claimed; while the counterbalancing disabilities mentioned above are wholly disregarded, the result being injury to other legal practitioners and the demoralization of the profession generally, —not to mention the confusion and irregularity arising in courts, from the uncertainty as to which litigant party the Barrister appearing is really retained for.

We, your Petitioners have no objection to Mofussil, we consider that the field should be open to all who are intent on legitimately exercising their professional callings; but we make this application in the knowldge that all the most worthy of the Barristers practising in the Mofussil will give it their support. Inasmuch as it is Impossible that the status, dignity, and privileges of Barristers can be maintained in the Mofussil, unless some check is placed on the various irregularities to be found in connection with the practice of Barristers in the Mofussil, and which are now as common as they are demoralizing to the legal profession generally.

But if, as is the case with the Barristers practising in the Mofussil, they are to be found claiming those high privileges, and at the same time, even where there are Attorneys, conducting their business without the intervention of an Attorney, seeing their clients face, settling themselves with clients for fees making out and presenting for payment Attorneys Bills of Costs, Bidding for business by offering high premiums to Mooktears and other parasites about the Courts taking fees without appearing in Court when retained or arranging with another practitioner and appearing elsewhere for a larger fee; and, in fact, committing almost every act which the least worthy members of the other branches of the profession are sometimes accused of and all with impunity in consequence of their supposed and admitted non-amenability to the local authorities,—when the state of things thus described is to be found prevailing as now, in every chief city in the Mofussil, your petitioners submit that the time has come when for the public good and that of the profession generally some check was interposed.

There is much force in the above arguments.

SUFFERERS FROM prickly-heat will be glad to know that a simple cure has been discovered for this distressing ailment. In an article in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Surgeon Major French states that painting the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper—ten grains to an ounce of water—is an almost certain cure, and that all his old patients use it regularly. He advises its application immediately after a bath, when the pores are open, and that it should be freely applied with a brush or sponge, and allowed to dry on the part.

MISS EMILY Faithfull has been delivering a lecture at the Mansion House under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury on the important subject of "Modern Extravagance; its cause and cure." She placed the chief responsibility for extravagance at the door of the Credit System, and urged the principle of paying cash down for everything as the only cure. True enough, for debt not unfrequently leads to dishonesty. But can society exist without recourse to the credit system?

IT IS stated that the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland will be the test question at the next Parliamentary election in every burgh and country of Scotland. The recent debate in Parliament on the subject has helped matters very much forward. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have declared that whatever the majority of the people of Scotland may wish for on the subject, they would heartily support them.

AT THE anniversary of Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College, held in London last month, it was stated that fifty-three chapels had been erected in the London District alone, through the agency of that institution. If the voluntary system works so successfully, why then the forced union of the State and the Church?

HERE IS Cousin Jonathan's estimate of Lord Beaconsfield's statesmanship:

In this country the assurance of peace between England and Russia and the assembly of the Congress has produced no excitement, has been thought, indeed, hardly worthy of a notice. It was generally supposed that of course, there would be no fighting, because neither nation wished to fight; and the only thought has been that of amusement to see how successfully the wily Lord Beaconsfield has scored his point and made Russia be the first to seem to yield. He has achieved nothing worthy; but he has made a fine figure, he has spent a few millions, he has brought Indian troops into the Mediterranean, he has humiliated the Liberals and most of all Mr. Gladstone, and has proved himself a good chess-player. It is all very fine; but it is not statesmanship, and we are surprised to see this showman supported by the British people

in the parade he has made. It is not a wise amusement for rulers to drive as near as they dare to the brink of a war. *New York Independant,*

Cousin Jonathan is too critical.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, seriously contemplates the formation of a school of agriculture at Bangalore, on the model of the one at Cirencester. With this object in view, Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, has started on a tour through the Province, exhibiting an English plough to the ryots, and explaining to them the very great advantages which they are likely to derive from its use That's not the way of teaching agriculture to the Indian. Let Mr. Harman teach the value of the English plough by shewing the practical results of the Government farm, and the Indian agriculturist is sure to appreciate it. Example is better than precept, and nothing teaches better than success.

A LARGER AREA of grain will, it is stated, be harvested in the Southern States of America this summer than in any year since 1865. In Virginia, where wheat is only one of the principal cash-producing crops, the farmers, hoping to put money in their pockets, speculated upon the probability of a contest among the European nations by sowing all their available lands with it, in some instances reducing the acreage of tobacco. The result it is feared will be a glut in the market. Bad news for wheat-growers in India.

THE YIELD of wheat to the acre in California is wonderful, considering the slovenly methods of farming. It averaged about twenty bushels to the acre in 1866; but it is nothing uncommon to see sixty and seventy bushels harvested to the acre, on large fields; and instances are well authenticated of land producing as high as eighty-three and eighty-four. Cases are on record of even more. The average yield is undoubtedly decreasing, as the soil becomes exhausted, in the older sections of the State, by constant cropping with wheat year after year. It was the virginity of the soil, which yielded such rich harvests.

THERE SEEM to be five different systems of getting rid of the excreta of towns, struggling for supremacy in the scientific and engineering world in Europe. There is first of all the dry-earth system, or what is called the Mosaic, which is not likely it seems to make any progress at present. The second is the pail system, and "that is so disgusting as to make it almost difficult to write the word." The third is the earth-closet which is an improvement, but will not survive. The fourth is the water closet and water-carriage system, which is the best of the four, according to many, but it is the fifth, or Liernur system that is pronounced to be the best of all.

THE CULTIVATION of opium is likely to become established, it seems, in Eastern Africa. Seeds of the best varieties have been imported from Malwa into Mozambique, where 50,000 acres of uncultivated State land, have been granted to a Company, with a capital of £178,000, for the purpose of cultivating and trading in opium. Besides the grant of land, the Company also receives from the State the right for twelve years, to export opium free of duty.

THE FIRST Famine Relief Fund of which we have record says the *Delhi Gazette* is the one opened in A. D. 42 by the disciples at Antioch; and the first Famine Delegates were Barnabas and Saul, when the elders of the infant church sent them "with relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea." Between the mission of Barnabas and Saul and that of Rowlandson and Strachan there was an interval of 1835 years. The name of the person who filled the *role* of Honorary Secretary at Antioch, which Mr. Digby so well filled in Madras, is unknown.

THURSDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

WE ARE GLAD to be able to state that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. H. L. Dampier will not return to India. We are credibly informed that he has no intention of resigning the service. Mr. Dampier is a most valuable public servant, and his premature retirement would be a great public loss.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter anent the rural sub-registrarship of Savang in the district of Midnapore, from which we are sorry to percieve that we did an unconscious injustice to the claims of the other applicant for the post. We were misled by the correspondent, who originally addressed us on the subject. The other applicant is Babu Narayan Chunder Bannerjea, son of a most distinguished native gentleman of the district, and respected by all who know him. We need not give the details which our correspondent has sent us as we are satisfied that of the two abolished officers Babu Narayan Chunder has certainly the best claim to the post under notice.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Bombay anent Roma Bai:

SIR,—Rama Bai, the young Martha lady, and a Sanscrit poetess, of whose literary and poetical exploits we read here with great interest and admiration, is undoubtedly a great prodigy, and a favorite disciple of the Goddess Saraswati. I feel peculiarly glad to see that she is making a most favorable impression on the minds of the great Pandits and learned men, both European and Native, of your city of learning. But infinitely more glad I should be, if I heard, which I have not done up to this time, that besides getting salutations and high eulogiums, she was presented with something really substantial, in the shape of a full purse and a rich honorary dress from the Baboos and the European gentlemen there, as a token of their appreciation of her merits. To scholars whether male or female, who are generally very poor in this country, such gifts would be by far a more acceptable encouragements to, and a most desirable fruit of, their laborious studies than loud plaudits.

I would go a step further, and recommend all the liberal-minded Hindu gentlemen of the three Presidencies to raise up a fund, if the young lady and her friends were willing to take a trip to Europe; nay, they should try to pursuade them to undertake such an adventure, which, in my opinion, will not fail to be attended with many advantages, not only to her personally, but to India at large, in as much as her exhibition before such men as Professors Max Muller, Monier Williams, Dr. Muir and many other English and Continental Sanscrit Scholars, is sure to raise the daughters of India, degraded as they generally are represented to be, in the estimation of Europe.

Bombay,
3rd Augugst 1871. | Yourv's truly
AN OLD HINDU OF BOMBAY,

Our correspondent will be glad to learn that Roma Bai has received substantial aid from several native gentlemen whom she has visited. Mr. Tawney also gave her a nuzzur.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has approved of the sanction given by the Government of India to the extension of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from its present terminus in the Cantonment at Benares, to the bank of the Ganges at Rajghat, a distance of about 3 miles. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2,93,993. A portion of the Grand Trunk Road is to be occupied by the extension.

THERE SEEMS to be a want of harmony in the Cuttack College. Some of the students of the College, we are informed by a correspondent, have petitioned against Mr. Ager, the Principal, and there has also been a counter-petition in his favour. All this seems to suggest a sifting enquiry into the state of the College.

THE COMMITTEE of the Indian Association have passed the following Resolution:

That the committee regard with satisfaction that so many as 152 members of Parliament in a House of 360, have voted in favor of Mr. Gladstone's motion of the Vernacular Press Act, and resolve that a public meeting be held after the receipt of the full report of the debate in the House of Commons with a view to thank Mr. Gladstone and those Members of Parliament who have upheld by their vote the cause of free thought in India and to devise such means as may be deemed necessary for the continuance of the agitation to secure the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

THE MALTA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE formed the subject of debate one evening at the Oxford Union, One of the speakers, says a correspondent of the *Indian Church Gazette*, "in favor of Lord Beaconsfield's policy being Mr. Abyannuddin Ahmad, son of Nawab Amir Ali of Calcutta, who expressed unqualified approbation of it as calculated to have the very best effect of the loyalty of India." It was the first time that a Mahomedan with a fez on his head has ever spoken at the Union.

FRIDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

CALCUTTA seems to be far more healthy for Europeans than Natives. In its late report on the Municipalities the Bengal Government says:

"Calcutta is really more healthy for Europeans than even these figures show. They include deaths among sailors, due, not to the effects of the climate, but to exposure and reckless excess. Not a single death occurred among men of this class in the Presidency Jail during the year. Among those in the shipping however the death-rate was 51 per 1,000. The death-rate mong the troops in the Fort was only 7 per 1,000. Leaving the shipping population aside, a rate of 18 per 1,000 is obtained for male residents of the white races. It is true that the great bulk of the European population of Calcutta is composed of persons at the middle period of life; and from this it is sometimes argued that a favorable death-rate is necessarily to be expected. It is forgotten, however that if the very advanced ages are little represented, so is the period between 10 and 20 years when the death-rate in England is lowest. The death-rate among European females in Calcutta is very low, and the healthiness of young European children is remarkable.'

All this goes tremendously in favour of the much-abused Municipality of Calcutta.

THE MICROPHONE AS AN AID TO THE DETECTION OF PREGNANCY. Dr. Clement Dukes of Rugby found that, it is a case of doubtful pregnancy, the microphone revealed the placental murmur but not the fœtal heart, though the latter was audible through the stethoscope.

SOME INTERESTING relics of George Washington have been offered for sale to the American Government by one of the old Virginian families. These include a remarkable life-size portrait of Washington; an account book, containing all his receipts and expenditure for twenty years; and a candelabrum said to have held the candles by whose light the Declaration of Independence was signed.

THE ENGLISHMAN states that Mr. G. W. Vivian, Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division, has been asked by Government to submit an application for retirement from the service on superannuation pension. This is a polite if somewhat unusual request of the Government, which has, the *Indian Daily News* presumes, been called forth by Mr. Vivian's management of the famed Dacca Water-Works.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Darjeeling:

The struggle that was going on between the Examiner of Accounts N. B. S. Railway and some of the clerks of his office has now ended in the defeat of the latter. Some of the clerks were preparing for the P. W. D. Entrance Examination, and asked the Examiner Shahib to kindly procure question papers for them. In the first place some of them were flatly told that they would not be allowed to appear in the Examination on the only ground that they were mere petty clerks of the office, and that the sahib did not like such men to pass such Examinations. On their still insisting an Examination fee of Rs. 5 five was demanded of them under what authority heaven knows, and they paid the amount in the hope that they would be allowed to appear in the Examination. This was in June or in the beginning of July last, The Examination was held day before yesterday and the poor clerks from whom a fee of Rs. five each was exacted a month or so ago were driven away from the Examination room on the very same ground that he (the Examiner Shahib) did not like such men to pass such examinations. So the poor fellows have been complaining that justice has been refused to them.

THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL announces the discovery of a new minor planet of the twelve magnitude by Professor Peles, at Chuton, New York, in R. A. 15 h. 37 min dec. 16 degrees. 18 min south, daily motion 6 min North.

SOME MISCONCEPTION seems to exist as to what fell from Babu Koonjolal Banerjea, regarding the precedence which Christian suitors get in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. We therefore give the following correct version:

When the crier of the Court called on Mr. Gomess' case in its turn, a Native came forward and at once took his position in the witness box, on being asked what his name was, he replied that it was Gomess, the Judge then asked who had filed his plaint, he said that he had filed it, the Judge then looked into the paper, and saw that he had signed his name in Bengali, which ought to have at once satisfied the Nazir that it was not an English case. This led to the Judge to remark, that it was a very invidious and scandalous distinction, that the so-called English cases, including suitors of the class to whom Gomess belonged, in fact cases of any Christian suitor, should be placed first for hearing over the Native cases, a distinction highly inequitable and quite unreasonable. However high the position of a Native suitor might be, his case would always be down below in the list, and any suitor who had a Christian surname would have his case tried first in preference to the cases of Natives. This was scarcely just. That time is money may be the case with Europeans, Eurasians and East Indians, but he, the Judge saw no valid reason for such distinction in the distribution of cases in a Court of Justice, a distinction, the Judge remarked not recognized elsewhere, and it ought to be at once stopped.

We are informed further that there is another rule of the Calcutta Small Cause Court under which if Counsel and Attorneys are engaged, they have only to notify the same in writing by 3 o'clock on the day preceding the day of hearing, and such cases are not taken up before 12 o'clock, so that if the case according to its order in the list comes on for hearing at 11 o'clock, it must be kept back till 12 o'clock because an attorney has been engaged, and he has given notice of it the previous day. The 2nd Judge proposed to his colleagues that the rule be rescinded. His colleagues, however, did not concur with him.

We are glad to learn that the invidious distinction referred to has been knocked on the head by order of the Lieutenant Governor. Henceforth suits in the Calcutta Small Cause Court will be heard in the order of their institution without reference to the caste, color or creed of the suitor.

SATURDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd August rose to 259, which exceeds the mortality of the town for the six weeks preceding, and the cause was the prevalence of fever. Of the 259 deaths as many as 113 were from fever, small-pox has dwindled down to 7, and cholera to 11, while the number from diarrhœa and dysentery was 20 and that from tetanus 19. There were only 10 deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races. As many as 11 children were still-born and six persons died from old age.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent:

In his recent resolution on the reorganization of the education department, the Lieutenant Governor makes a distinction in our material point between *teachers* and *deputy inspectors*. These officers, though belonging to the same department, were hitherto looked upon as belonging to distinct branches of the same service. It was but seldom that a deputy inspector became a teacher; and a teacher, a deputy inspector. If there was a vacancy in the instructional line, it was always a teacher who was appointed to it.

But when the grade schemes comes into operation, there will be a general gradation list for the whole service, into which teachers and deputy inspectors will come promiscuously. There will be no separate list for either the one or the other. There are, say, fifty officers drawing 100 Rs. a month, 25 of whom are teachers and 25 deputy inspectors. Their names in the general gradation list come in order of seniority, without reference to the work they do. When there is a vacancy in the higher grade, it must be given to the first man in the next lower grade, be he a teacher or a

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deputy inspector. Would it not be odd and anomalous too, after this, that if the officer who gets the appointment is a Deputy Inspector, he is to be *Gazetted*, and if he happens to be a teacher, he is not to be *Gazetted*?

BABU BEPINBEHARI SEN, Somrah, requests us to publish the following letter, which he has addressed the Magistrate of Hooghly:

Last year an epidemic cholera broke out at Abdulpore (a small village) and more than 120 lives were taken. Epidemic diarrhœa also broke out at Somrah, Bakipore and Sookria &c. villages in Police Station Balliaghore in the District of Hooghly. The cause of this epidemic so far as it could be traced, was the filthy water of the Canal (khal,) below these villages, which is used for drinking purposes. It was contaminated by the steeping of the Jute plants which were hitherto used to be macerated in small pools of the villages.

This year the Jute planters have again thrown their plants in the said khal extending from Bakipore including the villages Paigatchee, Abdulpore, Jashra and Nasaghore. The consequence has been that cholera has again broken out and committing havoc.

I left my home (at Somrah) but day before yesterday, and this day I hear that three members of my house have been attacked with this fell disease. Your worship would be in a position to conceive the virulence of the disease from this single instance viz three attacks in one single family in a day. This is, also, the case with two or three villages adjoining.

I have barely time to bring this fact to your worship's knowledge, and am unable to collect signatures for sending up a memorial to you.

Under these circumstances I sincerely and humbly pray that your Worship may be plased to direct the Balliaghore Police at once to issue stringent orders prohibiting the Jute cultivators from steeping the plants in the aforesaid khal, the water of which is solely used for drinking purposes, and remove the plants already thrown there for steeping.

MR. AMEER ALI has been appointed to act as the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Charles. This is the first time a native has been appointed, though temporarily, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

WE LEARN from a native paper of Bombay that Mr. Nursey Kessonji has decided to start a woollen manufactory in Bombay, which will be the first of its kind in India. An example for Calcutta again!

IN THE state ball given by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 12th July, the Maharajah of Johor and the Raja of Kuch Behar were present.

IT IS stated that Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Municipal Market, Calcutta, has taken French leave. The public anxiously await the report of the Market Committee.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Croft to be Director of Public Instruction in succession to Mr. Sutcliffe. Mr. Croft is a fortunate man, he entered the education service in 1866, and in course of twelve years has risen to the top of the ladder. But he is a very able man and deserves the high encouragement he has received. We should only like to know whether Mr. Clarke's claims have been considered by Government. Was he willing to return to India?

THE FLOOD-GATES of heaven are pouring torrents over several parts of the country. Bombay has been flooded, and the water-works of the city were in danger, which has been happily averted by the activity of Sir Richard Temple. In the Punjab the Ravi has overflown, and done much damage.

WE ARE glad to note that the prospects of the crops in Bengal are looking up. The late rains have been general. A bumperous crop is expected wherever it is sown. In the southern tract of the 24 Pergunnas there was heavy rain both on Wednesday and Thursday last and the uplands have been satisfactorily put under cultivatian.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in a recent issue the receipt of a Bengali work, entitled Bharatia Granthabali, by Babu Rajendranath Dutt. It is a running history of and commentary on the ancient works of India. The plan of the work is good, and the compiler has evinced much labor and recearch. He has been evidently materially assisted by the Notices of Sanscrit M. S. S. by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

THE HOGULKURIA Adultery Case has been before the High Court for the last three days; witnesses on both sides have been examined. We believe the trial will be concluded on Monday next. On all the three days the Court was crowded to suffocation. The case has created unusual sensation among the native community, as it is the first of its kind since the great *crim con* case of Sudurshun Sen, which was tried about thirty years ago.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, for June 1878. 2. Library list of Ditto Ditto Ditto. 3. Trade and Navigation Returns for June 1878. 4. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for August 1878. 5. Remarks on the Gurjon oil treatment of Leprosy at Port Blair by G. W. Phillip. 6. Satik Sut Punchasika. By Sree Prithu Jotha, edited by Durgachurn Kaviratna. 7. The Rainfall of the World, By E. D. Archibald. 8. Prices of Food-grains throughout India 1861-76, compiled in the Financial Department of the Government of India. 9. Specimens of Printing Types by Messrs. Stephenson Blake & Co. Sheffield. 10. The Tagore Law Lectures 1877—the law relating to minority in the Presidency of Bengal. By E. J. Trevelyan.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 4th August.—The Supplementary Naval Estimates amount to £389,000. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were yesterday presented with the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall. A banquent was given at the Mansion House afterwards, when Lord Beaconsfield made a speech, in which he said he believed that the present peace would be a durable one, as the war party in Russia had received a check. England's relations with Russia, France, and the other Powers were most friendly. The Russian army is now moving homewards from Turkey. The Begs of the different districts in Bosnia and the Muhomedan population heartily welcome the advent of the Austrians.

5*th.*—Ratifications of the Berlin treaty have been exchanged.

6*th.*—The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs said that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh was making enquiries as to the truth of the statement that a Russian expeditionary force was marching against Balkh. It is settled that the Indian reliefs shall commence on 26th, September with the sailing of the *Jumna*. The *Crocodile* will leave Portsmouth on 6th October.

6*th.*—Sir Stafford Northcote has made his financial statement, announcing a deficit of £4,250,9000 which he proposes to cover by exchequer bills extending over three years.

7*th.*—The Commons have agreed to the ministerial motion for an issue of two million pounds sterling in Exchequer Bills immediately. A deputation representing 1,500 Conservative societies yesterday presented Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury with a congratulatory address on the results of the Congress.

7*th.*—At yesterday's sitting of the Commons there was a desultory debate upon the value of Cyprus, Sir Stafford Northcote laying stress upon the strategical position of the island and its usefulness as showing Turkey that reforms are possible if the country is properly administered. He could not state plans pending receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's report and said the Indians would return to India with the least possible delay a garrison of 2,000 men being sufficient.

7*th.*—Lord Hartington this evening complained of the silence of the War Secretary, in presenting the army estimate. As to the objects of the Cyprus expedition, Colonel Stanley disclaimed any intention on behalf of Government to make habitual use in Europe of Indian troops, and said that their being sent to Cyprus was purely a precautionary measure; they would re-embark for India in five weeks. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who would be on a footing with the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, had appointed officers to each district as presidents. It was not intended to make any fortresses in the island, and two battalions of British Infantry, and one battery of Artillery would be a sufficient garrison, and they would be healthily stationed near Larnaka. Sir Stafford Northcote said that the negotiations proceeding between England and Turkey would probably be protracted. Cyprus, he said, would be subject to the Foregin Office.

9*th.*—The papers relating to the mortality during the Indian famine have been published. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett hoped that Government would consult Parliament relative to the reforms in Asiatic Turkey. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated discussion on the negotiations now proceeding with the Porte for the conclusion of a treaty arranging for specific reforms in the revenue, police and judicial systems. Consols 95¼.

Berlin, 4th August,—The elections for the German Parliament have resulted in the return of about 113 Conservative-115 Liberals, and 100 Ultramontanes.

6*th.*—Negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have resulted in a favorable issue, Germany having agreed to reinstate Catholic Clergy banished from Prussia and grant an amnesty for church offences.

Constantinople, 4th August.—The Russians have summoned the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate Eastern Roumelia in ten days, otherwise they will be attacked. The Insurgents have resolved to resist.

Vienna, 5th August.—A portion of the Turkish troops together with the population of Mostar, having refused compliance with the Austrian occupation, have revolted against the Turks and massacred the Governor and Turkish authorities. A squadron of Austrian Cavalry while reconnoitering near Zapee have been attacked and seventy killed.

6*th.*—The Porte is suspected of fomenting agitation against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Austro-Hungarian Government has requested an explanation of their attitude. The elections for the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Deputies have resulted in placing the Governmental party in the minority. The President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers has been unseated. The Austrians have occupied Mostar unopposed.

8*th.*—The further mobilisation of Austrian troops has been decided on in consequence of opposition that is being made to Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Complete electoral returns of election for the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies have resulted in increasing the Government Majority.

2th.—In consequence of an attack made on the Austrian cavalry while advancing on Maglai in Bosnia and the loss sustained, a large force of Austrians have attacked the enemy, and routed them after severe fighting with heavy loss. The Austrian loss was trifling.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 17*th August* next at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Ammonia.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1878.

THE SCARE.

THE *Times*, the *Daily News* and the whole host of English jou rnals and the English public are curious to know, who is responsible for the scare under which the Vernacular Press Act was passed. The *Times* says, "how the scare arose, and who is to be held responsible for it in the first instance, are matters on which Parliament may perhaps desire to be informed." Yes, who is responsible for this "scare." Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in introducing the Bill, said, "it has not been resolved on without much reluctance for, directed as it is aginst a particular class, it involves a description of legislation which is opposed to the traditions, and is repugnant to the principles, upon which the administration of British India has been conducted during a long series of years, and which would not have been resorted to except for very cogent reasons. It is only because, in the opinion of the Government of India, the evil against which this measure is directed is one of great and increasing magnitude; because it is calculated to lower the prestige of the Government, and to weaken its hold on the esteem and affections of its subjects; and because the existing law does not furnish any adequate means of dealing with it, that the Government have decided to have recourse to special measures for its repression." The Advocate General, Mr. Paul, remarked, "I may take it as axiomatic that it is necessarily incident to every permanent system of government to make provision, not only for its continuance, but for its secure continuance. As the good-will and esteem of the people are indispensable to such continuing security, it is evident that it is proper to prohibit and restrict all malicious attempts to produce disaffection by creating and fostering ill-will and discontent on the part of the governed, and by rendering the Government itself odious to the people." The Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore said that he did not deny that some sort of check should be put upon the abuse of the liberty of the Press, "but whether the provisions of the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose is what I am not in a position to judge. Those who are responsible for the good government of the country seem to think that, considering present circumstances, they are not." Thus the general feeling among the members of the Council was that the stability of the empire was at stake in consequence of the liberty enjoyed by the Vernacular Press, and that a repressive measure was therefore a political necessity. And the winding-up speech of the Viceroy fully confirmed this feeling. His Excellency said, "under a deep sense of this great responsibility, I say distinctly, and without hesitation, that, in my deliberate and sincere conviction, the present measure is imperatively called for by that supreme law—the safety of the State." In his telegraphic message to the Secretary of State soliciting sanction to the measure Lord Lytton thus expressed himself: "We have for some months been contemplating repressive action, but, in opinion of my own and the other Governments, the language of the Vernacular Press, at all times mischievous, is specially dangerous now, when Native community believes our power seriously weakened by events elsewhere. It is thus essentially necessary for Government in interest of public safety to take early steps for checking spread of seditious writing." Lord Salisbury gave his assent by anticipation on the representation of emergency urged by the Government of India. Thus the whole thing arose from a scare, but who originated that scare? Was there any good ground for this scare? Let us examine this question.

It is significant that the *Times* has changed its opinion on the subject. Much capital was made of the *Times'* adhesion to the policy of the Government of India on the one-sided representations of its Calcutta Correspondent, who is by no means a faithful and reliable exponent of Indian public opinion. The leading journal gave its support in the first instance on the same principle on which Lord Salisbury gave his assent. The safety of the empire was imperilled by the Vernacular Press—such was the message sent to it—and as the recognized organ of the English nation it considered its duty to support the measure of the Government of India. But what does it now say? It says: "If we condemn the new Press Act, it is not as wrong in itself. We can easily imagine a state of affairs in which such a measure

would be justifiable, and even obligatory. Our objection to it is simply that scarcely the shadow of a case has been made out for it." The *Times* then continues: "Nothing, in point of fact, seems to have happened that had not been distinctly foreseen by the authors of the Native Press Act of 1835. That the liberty granted by that Act would be abused in a certain number of cases was from the first in no doubt. It was felt, however, that the evil might be felt to work its own cure, and that it was no bad thing that, meanwhile, the Indian Government should have the means of learning the opinion of its subjects and the possible adverse judgments passed upon its proceedings. To put down the expression of these newspapers would not have been to put them down altogether and to get rid of them as causes of mischief. The disaffection would survive, and would find its utterance in some form or other over which Government could have no power. It ought, indeed, for many reasons, to be our policy to encourage rather than to suppress the freest possible utterance of genuine native opinion." Again: "It is to the native Press that we should naturally look as the most likely organ of native complaint. We must be prepared, therefore, to bear with it, in however plain terms it puts up in mind of our faults and shortcomings. We can turn this kind of criticism to account, and we are likely, therefore, to gain more than we can lose by suffering it to proceed unchecked. Sir E. Perry has watched for more than thirty years the influence of the native Indian press and his deliberate view is that the good, however mixed, is largely in excess of the evil. The Act of 1835, left the Indian press by no means without control. The offences charged to it, and to some extent brought home to it, were already punishable before the recent changes in the law were made." Further: "But that the Empire should have been declared in danger and the process of law-making turned out of its ordinary course as a consequence of the folly and braggadocio of half-a-dozen obscure native newspaper writers is a little surprising. We fail to understand how such an absurd and needless fuss can have been made by the Governor-General and his advisers. If there had been any real emergency, their duty was to deal with it on the instant, with or without instructions from home. If there was no emergency at all, but simply a slight and chronic evil to be met, they might have taken time to think the matter over and then in due course have done whatever was expedient. That they would have changed the press law we may admit, but they might at least have done so in a less sensational fashion and less startling and surprising to sober-minded people at home." The *Times* is quite correct. The whole situation, as it with great truth remarks, is just what it was and what it has been for years past. Whence then this scare? We do not find in the mass of confidential papers a single fact, which supports the allegation that the safety of the empire was at stake in consequence of the liberty enjoyed by the Vernacular Press. On the contrary willing testimony is borne to the general loyalty of the people. Sir Ashley Eden, for instance, while strongly urging the necessity of a repressive law, did not doubt that the heart of the people was sound. In his Durbar address of 1877, which was partly made the basis of legislation, he said: "It was not uncommon to hear people, when speaking of the loyalty of Orientals, distinguish between what they called heart-loyalty and lip-loyalty, and the inference was sometimes sought to be drawn that the loyalty of the people of the country was more often the loyalty of profession than of feeling. The charge which His Honour had to bring against their countrymen was the very reverse of this. He believed that they were in feeling, in aspirations, in community of interests, as loyal at heart as it was possible to be." How could it then reasonably be contended that the Vernacular Press was undermining the loyalty of the people, and that the safety of the empire required the repression of its freedom? We readily admit that it is the first duty of the Queen's representatives in this country to maintain her sovereignty, but was it really in danger? Does not the dignity of Her Majesty's Government suffer when a cry is raised of "wolf! wolf! wolf!" where there is no "wolf"? Is not the loyalty of the people more likely to be shaken when it is called into question by false representations than when the Government reposes confidence in it from the consciousness of its own strength and security? Are those men fit to govern the country, who from over-sensitiveness smell political danger in every breath of hostile criticism? They are not men but old women. What would have been the fate of the empire if they had been in power in '57?

THE SALT TAX.

By one stroke of the pen the Government of India has surrendered about sixty lakhs of revenue by reducing the salt duty in Bengal by six annas and in Northern India by eight annas per maund. This enormous sacrifice of revenue has taken many by surprise. The Government it is well known is in a chronic state of insolvency. Scarcely a year passes away when it does not borrow money, and within the last four years it has increased taxation by about two millions and a half. And in the face of this financial struggle the Government of India has deliberately sacrificed an assured income of sixty lakhs. Is the Government mad? The reasons assigned for this extraordinary step are that for many years past the Government of India have been anxious to equalise the burthen of salt taxation throughout the country. The rate of duty on salt has always been higher, and, until the beginning of this year, very much higher in the Bengal Presidency than in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In April 1861, the duty in the Lower Provinces of Bengal stood at Rs. 3-4 per maund, and in the Upper Provinces at Rs. 3 per maund, while in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay it was only Rs. 1-4 per maund. In the Northern Provinces of India, moreover, the cost of salt was further relatively enhanced by the greater distances from the sources of supply, and the prices of the article to the consumer were consequently, on the whole, much higher than elsewhere. Accordingly the Government of India has resolved to equalize the salt duty by fixing it at Rs. 2-8 per maund throughout the greater part of the country. In Bengal Proper alone it is to be levied at the rate of Rs. 2-14 per maund. The great fiscal reform, which has been achieved by this equalization, though not complete, of the salt duty is the abolition of the Inland customs line in Northern India. This is no doubt a great advantage, but was the duty such a great hardship as to call for this enormous sacrifice of revenue? We are told that in the five years ending 1877-78, the average annual quantity of salt taxed in British India was about 240 lakhs of maunds, and the average annual duty was about 3 crores of rupees, giving an average rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund. But the people do not feel this cost. In fact as facilities of communications are increased, the cost of supply of salt is diminished. The local administrations of Northern India had never complained of the dearness of salt in their respective territories. In reply to Lord Northbrook's taxation circular of 1872 Sir William Muir, the then Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, thus wrote: "The Lieutenant-Governor has repeatedly stated that he does not share in the objections raised by some eminent authorities to the salt duty. In no instance that he ever heard of has there been any scarcity of salt in the market, nor does he remember hearing from any class of the community the complaint that the imposition was anywhere felt as a grievance." The Government of the Punjab remarked: "With reference to the salt duties, the Lieutenant-Governor has no lengthy opinion to offer. They are universally accepted as legitimate and no objection is raised to them, for the reason that the people have always been accustomed to pay them, nor is there at present any evidence to show that their incidence is such as to cause any real distress to even the poorest classes of the population who are exempt from all other taxation." As regards Bengal, even that staunch opponent of the salt duty Sir George Campbell said, "during his service in many parts of India, Mr. Campbell has looked at the salt question from many points of view; for some time he was

Commissioner of the Inland Salt Revenue; and he inclines to the opinion that the best solution of the difficulty will be to equalize the rates of salt duty all over India, excepting only the rich and populous districts in the lower valley of the Ganges. Amongst other reasons for keeping the high rate in these special districts would be the following:—the Bengal salt revenue is such a very large, steady, and increasing item of revenue that the Indian treasury can hardly afford to reduce the Bengal rates of duty to any appreciable extent; the land revenue of this populous tract is permanently settled, and its population taken in the gross contribute at a lower rate than other Indian populations to the public treasury; the people of this tract, even when the population as now ascertained is considered, consume a fairly sufficient amount of salt per head. But perhaps the strongest reason of all is that, if there are to be differences in the salt duty at all, a preventive line across the head of the Ganges delta between Bengal and Behar would be more easily established and maintained than anywhere else."

The only complaint made by some of these proconsuls was about the great inequality subsisting between the rates of duty prevailing in Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively. They did not except Sir George Campbell advocate the reduction of the duty in the Bengal Presidency, but recommended the increase of it in the other two Presidencies as a matter of relative justice. But the Government of India has gone in an exactly opposite direction. It has raised the duty in Madras and Bombay to a figure, which many competent persons hold is sure to be oppressive, while it has reduced it in the Bengal Presidency. Now, the question of direct or indirect taxation for this country has been discussed so often and so exhaustively that we will not repeat what we have already written on the subject. But one thing we cannot help noticing. It is the oscillation in the taxation policy of the Government of India. The Government of the East India Company had laid it down as a cardinal principle of taxation in India that it should be levied in an indirect form, for a direct tax was sure to be attended with evils, which would be ill-compensated by the financial return. Hence it was that the people of India did not feel the pressure of taxation in the good old days of John Company. They scarcely knew that they were taxed and were contented. Then came the Mutiny and with it a great Revolution. An English Financier was sent out to equalize the income and expenditure of the Indian empire. He was appalled by the gigantic task before him; he could not devise any indirect tax which would yield promptly a sufficient amount of revenue; so he proposed three tremendous direct taxes, one of which was put into force at once. It was the Income tax. The other two taxes were kept in abeyance. The experience of the working of the Income tax convinced Lord Canning that the enforcement of the other two taxes was inexpedient, if it should not prove disastrous, and so his Lordship allowed them to lapse. The income tax after the expiration of its term was quietly laid in the grave. For a time a slight recourse was had to direct taxation in the shape of the license and certificate taxes. Then came Lord Mayo with the Brothers Stracheys about him, and they pulled out the Income tax from the shelf. Dissatisfaction and discontent then spread like wild fire through the length and breadth of the land. Lord Mayo himself minuted that the state of public feeling owing to the levy of the Income tax was such that the country was on the brink of a political outburst. Soon after came Lord Northbrook, and he took the warning of his predecessor in time. One of the first measures, which His Lordship took, was to gauge public opinion regarding the Income tax, aye, regarding direct taxation generally. The reports of the local administrations satisfied His Lordship that direct taxation was wholly unsuited to the circumstances of the people of this country, and so His Lordship repealed the Income tax. The people panted for rest, and they had it. But the Brothers Stracheys have again come into power and the crusade against indirect taxation has again commenced. They have—we should say Sir John Strachey, for his brother Richard had hitherto been only behind the scene—imposed fresh direct taxation to the tune of two millions

and a half, and have for the sake of their own hobby sacrificed sixty lacs of revenue by reducing the least objectionable tax, we mean, the salt tax. This sacrifice of revenue is evidently a concession to English opinion. There is an influential party in England, which is given to philanthrophic and humanitarian sentiments, and which is opposed to the salt tax, because it is a tax on a necessary of life. Those who compose this party forget the peculiar circumstances of India, and ignore the practical working of the Indian system of taxation. They seem to be unaware that if there is any tax in India, to which the people are perfectly reconciled, it is the salt tax. Its pressure is so infinitessimal that they hardly feel it. In fact the bulk of the people do not even know to this day that the salt which they eat is taxed by Government. The price of salt has been stationary for years, or if any thing it has fallen. The extension of communications has cheapened the supply of salt. But the Government of India under the Brothers Stracheys have been smitten with sentiment on the subject of the salt duty, and as it cannot wholly sacrifice the revenue, it has sought to effect sentimental equality by raising the duty where the public cannot afford to pay a higher duty, and by reducing it where they do not want reduction. And all this we repeat for the sake of sentiment. But can there be real equality between the different provinces of India? It is well known that these provinces are at different stages of development and progress. The land revenue for instance is not levied at the same rate in all the provinces. Why should there be then an equal rate of the salt duty throughout the empire? In Bengal we can assure the Government the people would willingly prefer an increased salt duty to the new cesses and the license tax, which being direct taxes entail much hardship and oppression upon them. But the Government of India ignores this difference in the condition, temper and inclinations of the people of the different provinces, and would subject them to an inexorable rule of thumb. And after all what is the benefit to the people of this reduction of the salt duty? In Bengal the lowering of the duty by six annas per maund has led to a surrender of thirty lacs of revenue per annum. On the other hand it is saddled within the last four years with direct taxation of about a million in the shape of the Road and Public Works Cesses and the License tax. Could not at least one of these taxes have been spared? We cannot we confess understand the good policy of remitting a tax, with which the people were familiar, to which they did not object, which did not press upon them, and which was not attended with any oppression, and of imposing another, which is new, which is sure to lead to extortion, which will press upon the poor, and which cannot be worked without producing oppression. This is what we call governing India according to English ideas with a vengeance. Because a powerful party in England raises a cry against the salt tax, the Government of India submissively follows suit and reduces it. On the other hand the whole population of India are against direct taxation, but no attention is paid to their representations and remonstrances. Is this the way to govern India in unison with the sentiments, feelings and wishes of its people? Behind the veil of philanthrophy there is gross selfishness in the English cry, for it may be easily surmised that the reduction of the duty will not benefit the consumer but the importer. And it is the Cheshire salt dealer, and not the Indian ryot, who will profit by this reduction. But supposing that the importer will have the conscience to make over the gain to the consumer, which is of course contrary to all experience, what will be the benefit to the latter? Scarcely one pice per head per month? And is this a gain worth counting? We can believe that our protest against the salt policy of the Government will go for nothing; still we consider it our duty to enter our protest, and we hope our countrymen will do their duty and let the Government know what they really think on the subject. It is a duty which they owe to themselves and to the dumb millions whom they seek to represent.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Municipality has become an engine of oppression in this country. This is known to all, who care to enquire into the working of the Municipal system. In Bengal municipal taxation being for the most part direct, it presses severely upon the poor. Towns as usually understood by the word are rare in Bengal; the population is rural and lives mostly upon agriculture; the net of Municipal taxation is widespread; agricultural villages, though nominally exempted by law, are not unfrequently included in municipal unions; and the bulk of the Municipal income is absorbed by the Police and establishments; the Municipal assessments are generally arbitrary and capricious, and the tax-payers do not as a matter of fact get the *quid pro quo* for their contributions. They are consequently discontented. The annual report of the Bengal Government on the Municipalities for the last official year does not however take note of these facts. Nevertheless it contains sufficient materials to shew how the Municipal system is working in the Mofussil. The number of Municipalities in the Mofussil is as follows:

First-class municipalities	24
Second-class municipalities	97
Unions under Chapter III of Act V (B. C.) of 1876.	70
Stations under Chapter IV of the Act... ...	2
Total	193

The income of the several classes of Municipalities is given as below:

Heads of Receipt.	First-class Municipalities. Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	First-class Municipalities. In the interior.	Second-class Municipalities	Unions.	Stations.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them. ...	3,95,193	3,78,276	...	..	...
Tax upon occupiers of holdings according to circumstances...	...	...	4,22,912	1,12,450	16,978
Tax upon carriages and animals ...	37,705	44,124	4,408	979	968
Fines and fees	14,504	19,138	7,895	1,066	976
Pounds ferries and tolls ...	9,584	1,05,818	30,273	12	...
Rent of houses, gardens &c., ...	804	26,994	7,589	2,720	...
Other sources ...	1,64,423	59,601	21,331	10,983	1,284
Total	6,22,513	6,33,951	4,94,408	1,28,210	20,206

Excluding the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, which are exceptionally situated, we find that more than one-third of the income of the first class Municipalities is absorbed by the Police and establishment, more than half in the second class, and about two-thirds in the third class Municipalities. The account stands thus:

	Average income of each Municipality.	Police and establishment charges of each.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class Municipalities ...	28,816	10,210	18,606
Second class Municipalities ...	4,994	2619	287?
Third class Municipalities or unions	1,831	1145	686

Such is the financial position of the several classes of the Municipalities. After paying the Police and establishment a first class Municipality has a monthly income of about Rs. 1,500, a second class Municipality of less than Rs. 200, and a third class Municipality of about Rs. 50. With these small sums what can these several classes of Municipalities accomplish in the way of conservancy improvement or road repairs? Is not the municipal system thus a farce? If the people had means, they might be indulged in the luxury of Municipal Government, but when they live from hand to mouth it is absurd to put forth the parapharnalia of municipal administration in rural villages. The Government has perhaps no idea of the hardships, which are inflicted upon the people in raising the municipal revenue. The very domestic utensils are sometimes sold in order to satisfy the municipal demand. But *cui bono*? The Police and establishments absorb the bulk of the municipal receipts. There are two remedies for this scandalous state of things. Either the Police charge should be withdrawn and met from the provincial revenue, or the municipalities, particularly of the second and third classes, should be abolished, and all sanitary charges should be provided out of the cesses. The first would be equitable, the second economical.

As for the constitution of the Municipalities the following list shews the proportion of official and non-official members:

Municipalities.	1876-77. Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
First-class ...	176	272	155	293
Second-class ...	263	909	326	846
Unions ...	12	501	24	489
Stations ...	14	8	4	18
Total...	465	1,690	509	1,646

In the first class Municipalities the number of official members is more than one-half and in the second class municipalities about one-third. As a matter of fact it is the officials who govern these municipalities, and the Chairman being either district or sub-divisional magistrate, the latter as a matter of course rules. So that the Municipal Committee as an institution of self-government is simply a farce. Of those towns where the elective system has been conceded viz., at Burdwan, Krishnaghur, and Serampore there is some semblance of authority in the tax-payers. The Lieutenant Governor remarks, "in Burdwan and Kishnaghur the elective system worked fairly. In Serampore the experiment has been very unsuccessful owing to party feuds. But in all, the meetings were punctually attended, and interest was shown in the work of the municipalities." As regards Serampore the existence of "party feuds" it is notorious was due to the intolerance of the late Joint Magistrate, Mr. Haggard, but things we are glad to learn are now running smoothly. If the elective system has proved successful in these towns, why should it not be extended to other towns in the Mofussil? If the Municipal system is to be maintained, let it be a reality, and not a sham.

We now turn to Calcutta. The Municipal Corporation of this city on its new basis has found an unkind step-father in the person of the present Lieutenant Governor, and His Honor has never concealed his feeling against the unlucky child. In the report before us His Honor remarks:

"Many of the ablest and most useful members of the old Municipality shrank from undertaking a public canvass—a proceeding not unnaturally distasteful to many native gentlemen and entirely opposed to native feeling. Nearly all the European members avoided candidature, and showed an unwillingness to serve even as nominated members. At the present time it is found impossible to induce European gentlemen to join the Municipality, and the result is that the administration of the capital of India is rapidly passing into the hands of such of the native inhabitants as care to undertake a canvass, and of the 24 Government nominees who, if the present disinclination of the European inhabitants to serve continues, will before long also be entirely native. This result of the attempt to introduce what is miscalled a representative system of administration into the town is much to be deplored, but was precisely what was foreseen by the opponents of the system."

We share the regret of the Lieutenant Gevernor that the European community take so little interest in the municipal administration of the town, but it is not the fault of the Natives that the Europeans will not come forward and take their proper portion at the municipal board. As for the elective system there are certainly differences of opinion, but these differences can have no practical significance, if the work done by the elected Commissioners is good and satisfactory. It would be the grossest injustice to the elected Commissioners to say that they have failed in their work. Not many months ago we devoted a series of articles to show that the practical working of the new system has been successful. The majority of the elected Commissioners evince an intelligent interest in their work. If they had a competent executive they would have undoubted-

ly accomplished much more, but what they have done within the space of two years would do credit to any municipal body. They have completed the bulk of the drainage works, provided for the doubling of water supply, and determined upon the illumination of the whole town with gas. They have filled many of the old ditches and converted them into new sewers and roads, and thus improved the *bustees* running along them. They have introduced an improved system of night-soil conservancy, though at an enormous cost, which is solely due to the blindness of the executive. Of late they are energetically finding out abuses in the different departments of the municipality and applying the proper remedies. In fact the corporation had never before done so much to expose abuses as now, and all honor to the elected Commissioners for this good and useful work. It is therefore much to be regretted, indeed it is most disheartening, that instead of giving the Commissioners credit for what they have done after devoting so much labour and trouble, and at so much self-sacrifice, the head of the Government should continue to inveigh against them, not because they have been found wanting, but because they have come in under a system, which unfortunately does not meet with His Honor's approval.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

WHAT is official responsibility? Is it not often a mere shadow, which no one can grasp? Does not its meaning vary according to the color and covenant of the officer concerned? How often has it been seen that the same offence committed by a covenanted or an uncovenanted or by a European or a Native officer respectively been treated differently. In fact the distinction made has become so marked that the two classes of officers have come to be distinguished as Brahmins and Sudras. Where a Native would perhaps be degraded or suspended, a European might be let off with a wigging; where a native might be dismissed, a European might be degraded. This is not of course always the case; there may be now and then a Governor, who metes out even-handed justice, but the invidious distinction made is so flagrant that it cannot be denied. Then again in the case of the European official responsibility, where it is enforced, is dissipated by a visit to Europe. The officer concerned goes home, stays there for a year or two, and then returns quite a new man. His sins are white-washed and after serving a few months on return he is generally promoted. As for ordinary wigging, it is digested with the next breakfast, for it practically signifies nothing. In one matter only something like responsibility is now-a-days enforced, that is where money is involved. This has come to pass in several cases. Mr. Crawford, the late Collector of Customs, was compelled to make good a portion of the loss sustained by Government owing to certain defalcations in his office. Other cases of this kind have occurred. The question is now widely discussed what will the Government do in respect of the defalcations in the Road Cess Office of Nuddea. The total amount missing is said to amount to about Rs. 80,000. The *Statesman* says that Mr. Stevens, the late Collector of Nuddea, left for England on Sunday last, but before his departure he submitted a report, in which he is said to have divided the responsibility among the following officers who were in charge of the Nuddea treasury during the period covered by the defalcations. Thus:

Mr. P ge, for Rs 1,000.
Baboo Doorga Das Banerjee, Rs. 20,000.
„ Poresh Nath Sukhul, Rs. 41,000.
„ Lalit Mohun Roy, } for the
And another Deputy Magistrate } balance.

This is certainly a very equitable distribution of responsibility—all his subordinates should pay but himself nothing! It is disagreeable to write of a man in his absence, but the question before us is of such grave public importance that we cannot help noticing it, though Mr. Stevens is not here to correct us. It is interesting to enquire how the defalcations arose. Considerable light would have been thrown on the subject, if the judgement of the Sessions Judge had been published, but in the absence of it we will give the facts as we have received them. Benigopal Mookerjea was the head-clerk of the Road Cess Department of the Nuddea Collectorate. He enjoyed the most implicit confidence of Mr. Stevens. Whatever cheques he submitted to Mr. Stevens the latter passed and signed without hesitation. The cheques were usually filled with the sum required with the addition of the word "only" at the end, but Benigopal conveniently dropped that word, and Mr. Stevens raised no objection to this omission. Then the sums passed by the Collector were enlarged by the addition of some figures before or after the figure first put in, and thus Rs. 20 might have been converted into Rs. 2,000 or so. Mr. Stevens as Collector was not bound to sign all the Road Cess cheques. The law requires that the District Road Fund shall be lodged with the Collector, and the Collector shall keep a separate account thereof, and shall cause to be prepared an annual statement of such account, showing in detail therein all receipts and disbursements during the cess year. Then it is provided that all payments on account of the District Road Fund shall be made by the Collector out of the said fund upon cheques signed by the vice-chairman for sums under one hundred rupees, or by the chairman and vice-chairman for sums above that amount. When the vice-chairman is absent or from any cause incapacitated to sign cheques, the chairman may sign cheques on behalf of the vice-chairman. Now, Babu Judunath Roy Rai Bahadur is we believe the vice-chairman of the Nuddea Road Cess Committee, but Mr. Stevens voluntarily relieved him of all work and responsibility and undertook to sign all the cheques himself. The law next enjoins that the Collector shall forward to the vice-chairman of every committee in every month an account of his receipts and disbursements on account of the District Road Fund for the previous month. Again, the vice-chairman of every committee shall, in every year, prepare a detailed account current of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund during the previous cess year, and such account shall within one month of the submission thereof be examined by the said vice-chairman together with three members of the committee appointed in its behalf by the committee. Such members shall have power to call for all vouchers and papers they may require, and may amend, correct, and pass the said account. The provisions of the law are thus distinct. But Mr. Stevens if we are informed aright set the law at naught. He acted both as chairman and vice-chairman, and had held no yearly audit! Such being the case the Road Cess Clerk had of course the widest latitude in carrying on his game. Just think of this, reader, that there had been no auditing of the Road Cess accounts of Nuddea from the beginning! And this was not noticed either by the Divisional Commissioner or the Board of Revenue. So much for the supervision exercised by these superior authorities. Then again the Road Cess accounts are under the supervision of two chief account officers of the Bengal Government, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and the Accountant General. It is remarkable that both these officers did not discover any irregularity till the first defalcation was accidentally detected by the Board of Revenue. The sum thus discovered was we believe Rs. 18,000, and then for the first time an enquiry was set on foot. Both the Collector and the Commissioner examined the accounts and found that the Board was correct. In the meantime the culprit was *non est inventus*. But by pressure upon his relatives the amount was recovered by the sale of Benigopal's property, and although a warrant was issued for the arrest of the man, somehow or other he was not apprehended, though it was known so it is said that he was enjoying domestic happiness at Krishnaghur. Subsequent examination of the accounts, we see, has shewn the amount defalcated to be somewhere about Rs. 80,000. The man has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nuddea and sentenced to transportation for life, but an appeal has been made to the High Court against this conviction.

It would seem that there was carelessness throughout. It was the duty of the Treasury Accountant to see that the charges drawn were correct. In drawing up the cheques the practice is to put at the foot the nature of the work done for the charge made, and the details on the back of it. If the Treasury Accountant had compared the amount of the cheque with the nature of the work done, he would have at once seem whether the charge was probable or not. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Treasury officer to look into this, but we believe he considered that when the cheque was passed and signed by the Collector, his duty it was to disburse the money. Then again the accounts were regularly forwarded to the two accounts offices mentioned above, and if they had done their duty, they could have prevented the wholesale robbery going on. But it would seem that the examination of the accounts was of no practical significance. Then the Commissioner annually inspected the office and the accounts, and what did he do? Did he discover that Mr. Stevens had taken over the work of the Vice-Chairman, that there had been no yearly audit, and that the accounts were consequently left entirely in the hands of the Head Clerk. If he did not see this, then what was the worth of the Commissioner's annual inspection? The Road Cess Department of Nuddea thus discloses a state of things, which shews that official supervision practically means nothing. There was a happy-go-lucky style of things, which would have perhaps gone on unmended, but for the accidental discovery by the Board of Revenue. One thing passes our understanding. Benigopal, it was notorious, was living in high style much beyond his means; he used to keep a larger number of carriages and horses than Mr. Stevens himself, and used to spend much money on Poojas and other occasions. Did it ever strike Mr. Stevens how his head-clerk drawing about Rs. 100 a month could afford to live in such style? Did Benigopal inherit an ancestral fortune or carry on trade? No! We have heard that he had given out a cock and bull story to the effect that he had come upon some hidden treasure, which had enabled him to spend money so freely. We are of opinion that when a man is seen to live beyond his means, there is sure to be something wrong about him. We have heard of a case in which Sir George Campbell summarily dismissed a municipal overseer, an Eurasian, in a Behar district, whom he discovered to live beyond his means. Sir George was steaming away and saw a splendid house on the bank of a river. He enquired whose house it was and was told that it belonged to a municipal overseer, drawing Rs. 150 a month; he immediately repaired to the Magistrate's office, and on satisfying himself of the truth of the information received he immediately ordered the dismissmal of the man. The Magistrate was thunder-struck, but was told by Sir George that if an officer on a salary of Rs. 150 did build such a house he could not be honest, and that such a person should not be kept in the public service. And Sir George was quite right. If Mr. Stevens had seen with Sir George's eyes he would not we dare say have allowed Benigopal to hold his place. But Mr. Stevens was blind—stone blind, and we have therefore no sympathy with him. We do hope that Sir Ashley Eden will enforce due official responsibility upon all the officers concerned in this scandalous business.

REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

WE avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the publication of the Home Department Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 29th ultimo, on the appointment of a Revision Committee, to offer a few suggestions regarding the reductions contemplated and the way in which they may be carried out. The duties assigned to the Committee are to consider and report upon the best way of revising such of the secretariat and other establishments connected with the Government of India as may be found capable of reduction in consequence of diminution of work, caused by the practical operation of recent measures, for increasing the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the several Local Governments, and to give their

opinion whether any changes, suggested by the experience of one office, may not be advantageously adopted in another, in the general cause of economy and good management. The principal duty of the Committee will be to ascertain and propose such reductions in the secretariat and other imperial establishments, both in respect to numbers and cost, as may be consistent with the efficient conduct of public business. There is one point touched upon in the resolution, which in our opinion is very important. It is the distribution of the work of an office according to the qualifications of the assistants, which as a matter of course involves the question of allotment of pay according to fitness and capability. The second point to which prominent attention of the Committee is invited has reference to the disposal of business and the rules for the transaction of business in the Executive Council of the Governor General. It is to be hoped that the work of revision will be thorough and complete, and that superfluous establishments will be reduced with an unsparing hand. The Committee appointed for this purpose is thus constituted: the Hon'ble B. Colvin, President; the Hon'ble J. H. M. Batten, Mr. R. B. Chapman, C. S. I. Mr. A. C. Lyall, Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C. B. and Mr. C. Bernard, C. S. I. members; Mr. C. J. Lyall and Major A. J. Filgate R. E. Joint-Secretaries. Our recollection of the work performed by the Civil Finance Commission appointed soon after the Mutiny fills us with some misgivings as to any appreciable result from the labours of revision committees. The same reasons that have suggested the revision of the Secretariat establishments also suggest a sifting enquiry into and a thorough revision of the establishments in all offices whether mediately or immediately under the control of the Government of India. The enquiries of the Committee will, we hope, be so far successful as to make a clean breast of the jobberies of the heads of offices in securing bloated establishments, in not a few cases, chiefly composed of the proteges of relatives and friends and of persons, nearly or remotely connected with them, for if a close and impartial scrutiny be made in this direction we are convinced that there will be found persons who draw the highest pay and do the minimum quantity of routine work. The revision of the secretariat offices will be with reference to the diminution of work arising from the introduction of the decentralization scheme. These offices are the secretariats of the Home, Financial, Foreign, Military, Public Works, and Agricultural Departments, which are under the general control of the Governor General in Council but under the immediate supervision of one Cabinet member each. The offices one or two steps removed from direct control are those of the Comptroller General of Accounts, of the Directors General of the Post Office and Telegraph, of the Surveyor General, of the Inspector General of Ordnance, and Commissary General, of the Controller of Military Accounts and of the Examiner Pay Department. We have omitted from the list the minor subordinate offices, which will necessarily come under review when the head-offices to which they are attached are subjected to scrutiny. As regards the secretariat offices it cannot be denied that work ought to diminish in consequence of the introduction of the decentralization system, for in proportion the powers of the local Governments have been increased, the work of the India Government has decreased, but it remains to be seen whether the heads of the departments, who compose the Committee, are prepared to make the necessary self-sacrifice in order to further the interests of the State. If they proceed on the principle "you scratch my back, I scratch yours," we fear little will be done in the way of retrenchment. The only outsider in the Committee is Mr. Colvin, but he is one against more than half a dozen. Perhaps if General Strachey had put himself at the head of the Committee there would have been some hope of success. Be that as it might, there could we fear be no substantial retrenchment effected, unless a corresponding reform should at the same time be carried out in the system of work done in the other offices, which are feeders to the central offices. We would invite the attention of the Committee to the fact that the departmental audit of accounts defeats the object for which bills and accounts are audited and scrutinised, and would therefore urge the necessity of their immediate transfer to the control of the head auditor of Indian accounts. That measure will not only secure a thorough overhauling of departmental expenditure, but will have the immediate effect of an appreciable reduction of expenditure in establishment. The existence of independent offices of account for the Postal and Telegraph Departments is an anomaly, which cannot be justified on the score of departmental convenience. The Commissariat Department has long been a public eye sore. It is often made the subject of unfavorable criticism on the score of reckless extravagance, but this opportunity should be taken to remove the public complaint. We cannot suggest any scheme more effective for promoting this object than a thorough overhauling of the work of the office of Examiner of Commissariat and store accounts. We are aware that a special Committee is about to be appointed to enquire into and report on this department, but it would be well, if this Committee could be made a branch of the General Revision Committee. The Survey Department is another branch of the public service, in which the growth of expenditure has been fearful. We do not deny that it is a very useful scientific branch, which has rendered valuable services to the State, but its extent and ramifications involving large expenditure of the public resources present an ample field for financial enquiry. The Committee will doubtless notice that thoughtless extravagance and waste in everydepartment is always in proportion to its remoteness from the direct control of the Supreme Government. They will not also fail to observe a very culpable inattention to the interests of the public service in conferring appointment on incompetent and ill-educated Europeans and Eurasians, who draw high pay and do little useful work, and who from their education and attainments are incapable of making themselves useful in the service. The presence of men of this class has a demoralising effect on the offices generally, where the really efficient and useful hands are not unfrequently discouraged from putting forth their best energies. There are then the hard bargains, as they are called, who owe their existence to influence in high quarters both here and in England. They are waifs, which perhaps would not find a resting place anywhere except in India. Sometimes appointments are created for the purpose of accommodating these hard bargains. An impartial enquiry will elicit interesting phases of Indian patronage, but we doubt whether the Committee, connected for the most part with the departments themselves, will have the heart or courage to undertake the task. And last, though not the least, is the question whether so many departments of the State, under the practical working of the decentralization scheme, are necessary. The Committee we hope will consider whether the reasons, which led to the establishment of the Agricultural Department and several branches of the Public Works Department, are any longer in force.

WHERE SHOULD INDIAN LOANS BE RAISED?

MR. MARTIN WOOD, the well known Indian journalist, has addressed a sensible and practical letter to the Finance Minister on the question, which heads this article. He begins by remarking that the borrowing of money in India only benefits the banks and other money-lending interests, and adds: "As Finance Minister you could not be swayed by these private though powerful influences. Therefore the decision to take up the loan in this country, where capital is limited, instead, of taking the sum required from the practically exhaustless reservoir of the London money market must be recognized as your own deliberate choice." Mr. Wood then discusses the comparative advantages of raising the loans in India and in England. He says that "it is obvious to any one that loanable capital must be much more plentiful and cheaper in England where the usual rate of commercial interest is from three to six per cent., than it can be in India where it is from seven to twelve per cent." So far the case is clear enough. But there is the drawback of the Exchange. Mr. Wood, however, contends that when all the circumstance, with which we have to deal are fairly looked at it will be found that the preponderance of advantage for the State will be found to lie with the plan of taking up loans in England. He takes up for illustration's sake the loans of June last. He thus states the advantages on both sides: "The immediate advantages of taking up this loan in India are these: We avoid the cost of remitting the interest to Europe during all the period of the loan. And the compound or cumulative interest of this saving must be taken credit for. Then we avoid the cost of remitting the whole loan when time comes for its repayment. These are substantial and palpable gains." He then turns to the other side: "There is, first, the higher rate of subscription that is obtainable in the cheaper money market. This may be put at six per cent. on the capital of the loan. The Government of India advertised for tenders on May 27th. India Four per cent. stock was quoted in London on June 1st at 102 to 102½; and debentures at 100 to 100½. Four per cent. rupee-paper in India was at that time purchasable at 94. In the *Economist* of the latter date the following remark occurs:—"The Indian Government have this week offered an 'internal loan' for 2½ crores (25000,000) of rupees equal at 1s. 8½d. to £2,136,000. It will be issued in promissory notes of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof bearing interest at 4½ per cent. This loan was foreshadowed at the beginning of the financial year, and has not checked the rise [i.e., in London] in Indian securities." During 1876 four per cent. paper in Calcutta ranged from 98 in June to 92 in September; but the Secretary of State's four per cent. sterling bonds ranged from 100¾ in May to 104½ in August. Striking the difference between these extreme points, the figures are for Calcutta 95, for London rather over 101½. In his last Budget Sir John Strachy remarks? "Four per cent. bonds were issued in England during the year for £4,200,000, the premium thereon amounting to £59,000,; in India four per cent. Promissory Notes were issued for £3,304,780 at an average rate of Rs. 96-6 per cent., the discounts thereon amount to £119,939." May not this passage be read as an unintended but correct confession, that, in the taking up of that 3¼ crores in India, there was a loss needlessly incurred to India of about 16 lakhs. As this extra rate of subscription in England would be an immediate advantage, it will carry compound interest during the currency of the loan. There is then the rate of interest. The Indian Government found it necessary to offer half per cent., or one-eighth more interest than it paid on its last loan; therefore this half per cent. sacrificed in India must be added to the advantages of issue in London. And as this extra payment, or, rather, the saving of it, commences at once, it will also carry compound interest. There is another and still larger saving that would have accrued from the taking up of this and similar loans in England instead of in India. That is the saving of "loss by exchange" which would be secured by the taking up in London of a corresponding amount of the current Home charges of the year. In the last Budget under the division of "Accounts 1876-77," it is shown—"Gained by borrowing at Home instead of supplying the Home Treasury by remittances £750,736:" and under "Regular Estimate 1877-8," in the adjustments accounts, it is stated the real financial position" was better by—£815,000 saved by borrowing in England instead of remitting. This gain being realised at the time of the loan being issued also carries compound interest for the period. Sir William Muir in his Budget statement for 1874-75 made the following observations: "In consequence of the loan operations in prospect it seems reasonable to expect a much *better exchange* this year. But for the proposed loan operations the Secretary of State must have raised £75,000,000 by bills. The exchange upon such a *large amount* could hardly have been better than 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee. [Alas, when shall we see 22*d.* again!] The adjusting entry under this head must, therefore, have been £1,364,000. So that the grants from the revenues for the service of the year are *less* by £618,000 than they must have been if no money

were to be borrowed in England." Mr. Wood gives the following comparative statement in confirmation of his position :

I.—GAINED BY TAKING UP LOAN £3,000.000 (OR THE EQUIVALENT THEREOF) IN INDIA INSTEAD OF IN ENGLAND.

		£
1.	Avoidance of Loss by Exchange on remittance of Interest (£120,000) to Europe (£20,487) at 1-8½+15 years	= 307,300
2.	Saving in Compound Interest on above yearly remittances	= 109,300
3.	Avoidance of cost of remittance at 1-8½ of Principal 15 years hence	= 512,190
		£928,790

II.—GAINED BY TAKING UP LOAN IN ENGLAND INSTEAD OF IN INDIA.

		£
1.	Higher rate of subscription for Loan in England than in India at 6 per cent	= 180,000
2.	Saving of "Loss by Exchange" that would have accrued from diminution of Council drawings £3,000,000 at 1-8½ during current year	= 512,190
3.	Compound interest on above items	= 554,400
4.	Half per cent. less interest paid in England than in India £15,000 15 years	= 225,000
5.	Compound Interest on this yearly saving	= 75,350
6.	Estimated saving (of ½d. in rupee) on exchange of drawings for £14,000,000	297,800
		£1,844,740
DEDUCT—	Cost (at 1-8½) of remitting Principal if repaid on efflux of Loan	512,175
		1,332.545
GAIN—	Shown on taking up Loan in England	£ 403,755

The advantages of raising the Indian loans in England are thus obvious. There is only one point which Mr. Wood has not touched upon. It is the question of the imperial guarantee. If England would guarantee Indian loans, there would be at once a sensible reduction in the rate of interest. If she is responsible for the good government of this country, we cannot understand why she hesitates to lend it her credit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor leaves Calcutta on the 21st instant. He will make a tour through the Behar districts, visiting Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Patna, Ghazipore, and Benares. His Honor will then proceed to Darjeeling and will not descend to the plains till October or November next.

LORD NORTHBROOK presented to the House of Lords the Calcutta petition for the adjustment of Home Military charges of India on an equitable basis and other retrenchments and for reduction of taxation. Reuter reports :

Lord Northbrook in the Lords presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta asking for vigorous retrenchments whereby the present license tax might be rendered unnecessary.

Lord Cranbrook in reply to a question said it had been decided to appoint a commission to fix provisionally the capitation grant for the Indian army. A material reduction in expenditure on the Indian army, he said, was impossible, strict economy in works was necessary.

A further telegram, dated the 6th instant states :

The *Times* approves of the Indian Government reducing the Salt Tax in preference to repealing the new taxes which have been condemned by Lord Northbrook.

Lord Northbrook last night admitted that a reduction in expenditure of the Indian army was impossible.

We reserve remarks till we see the full report of the debate.

In the Commons the petition was presented by Mr. Fawcett.

RAMA BAI seems to be the rage of the town. She is being invited to many houses, where her rare talents and attainments are put to test. Last week she paid a visit to the Rais' at Hatkhola, where she was received by a large gathering of Pundits and other respectable gentlemen. As usual she captivated the minds of her audience with her ready powers of composition and genial flow in conversation. She lately paid a visit to the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea, and had the honor of meeting the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in his company. Sir Richard Garth was much pleased with her performances, and gave her a nuzzur of Rs. 20 as a token of his appreciation of her rare talents. She paid a visit to the Paikparah Rajas yesterday, who were much gratified and gave her a donation of Rs. 125.

WE ARE glad to learn that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra carried all his motions about the Entrance course at the Faculty of Arts yesterday. If the Senate will not oppose, there will be a text-book for the Entrance Examination, and the cumbrous additions of Physical Geography and Mensuration will be omitted. Dr. Mitra also defeated a motion prohibiting poetry in the text. A letter from Mr. Allan Hume supported him warmly.

SO HIS HIGHNESS the Holkar has at last received a graceful recognition of his loyal services to the British Government during the Mutinies. The following telegram contains the grateful intelligence :

London, 6th August.—In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said the Indian Government had recommended, and Lord Cranbrook sanctioned a readjustment of the boundary line of the Maharajah Holkars' territory by which he obtained an extension of 350 square miles of territory in Khandeish, and this act of grace was peculiarly gratifying to the Maharajah.

This concession to the Holkar is sure to have a good political effect.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Faculty of Law, Calcutta University, have selected two candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship for the ensuing session, *viz.*, Mr. Forsyth and Babu Troylokhonath Mitra. This is the first time the Faculty have named a couple of candidates where only one is to be appointed. If the Chairman had given his casting vote this anomaly would not have occurred. The Senate are placed in a rather awkward position, for they cannot select both the candidates named by the Faculty. They must make their choice independently of the Faculty. As for the two candidates Mr. Forsyth has unfortunately selected a subject which we fear can have no permanent interest, inasmuch as the law of alluvion and diluvion is about to undergo alteration. Babu Troylokhonath Mitter's subject, the law relating to Hindu widows, has a permanent interest. Babu Troylokhonath Mitter is a most distinguished graduate of the University and is held in high esteem for his legal knowledge.

THE SYLHET PROKASH publishes an affidavit filed in the High Court by one Haradhone Das, in which he brings certain charges against Mr. J. K. White, Assistant Commissioner, which are not only serious but revolting. We make no doubt that the fullest enquiry will be made into these charges. We hope Sir Stuart Bayley will take the matter in his own hands.

IN THE days of the late Indigo Planters' Association we used to see some passages at arms between the Association and the Government. Mr. Forbes used to indite those letters, and he could not write a letter without seasoning it with a good quantity of pepper. Any other Governor would have refused to receive letters of this kind, but Sir John Grant was tolerant. We have, however, a very sorry imitation of Mr. Forbes' tone in a letter of Messrs. Lloyd & Co. to Col. Stanton, Joint Railway Secretary to the Bengal Government. Col. Stanton wrote that the Lieutenant-Governor had inspected the damaged tea, which had been brought over by the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Messrs. Lloyd & Co. in reply say : "Of course it is very gratifying to our company to think the Lieutenant Governor honored our tea by inspection, but as business men we should have preferred some one of more experience in these matters before so decided an opinion was passed." Again, Col. Stanton remarked that perhaps the gist of the complaint of Messrs. Lloyd & Co. was that their profits had been reduced by the Railway, and they retort in this elegant language : "We fail to see that our letter called for the sneer with regard to our profits, which is a gratuitous piece of impertinence, as much as if we were to say that the writer of the letter under reply was an overpaid servant of the Government of Bengal." We would advise the Government to publish a Polite Letter Writer for the special benefit of Messrs. Lloyd & Co. It is strange how business men could forget the usual courtesies of life so flagrantly as these gentlemen did.

IT WOULD appear that we were in error in giving the quantity of work done at the rural registry office at Bhola in the sub-division of Dakhin Shabazpore in the district of Backergunge, noticed in our issue of the 17th June last. The following statement compiled from the Annual Reports of the Registration Department shew the number of deeds registered and the amount of fees realized in this office during the last three years :

Years.	Number of deeds registered.	Amount of fees realized.	Average receipts per mensem.
1875-76.	5,777	4,193 Rs.	349 Rs.
1876-77.	3,351	2,312 ,,	192 ,,
1877-78.	2,828	2,257 ,,	188 ,,

It will be seen from the above statement that the income instead of increasing has fallen off, and that the average receipts were never so high as Rs. 400, and in the past two years were under Rs. 200. By the restoration of registration work to the Sub-Divisional Officer there will not be, it would seem, much loss to Government, even supposing the receipts during the current year do not exceed Rs. 2,257 the amount realized during the past year. The expenses of the office will be Rs. 1,043 as shewn below :

Sub-Divisional Officer's remuneration at 25 per cent. of the fees	Rs. 563 0 0
Cost of Establishment.	
1 Clerk on Rs. 25 and 1 Mohurer on Rs. 15 p. m.	,, 480 0 0
	Rs. 1,043 0 0

If the rural sub-registrar continued in charge of the office his commission at 44 per cent. of the fees would amount to Rs. 993. Thus there will be a loss of Rs. 50 only *per annum* under the new arrangement and not Rs. 54 *per mensem* as we had been informed. But on general grounds we are still of opinion the abolition of the rural registry office at Bhola was not desirable.

THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE we are glad to learn are working in right earnest. They have discovered unconscionable waste and extravagance. We are told that if a patient were admitted into the General Hospital, his or her family and children would get free board and lodging. Sometimes friends of patients were accomodated in this way. A woman in the family way would remain in the hospital with her children for months. Then incurable patients have been maintained for years together. Thus the Hospital has become a sort of charity-house. The other hospitals are also more or less extravagant. It is thus clear that the attention of Government has been directed to Hospital expenditure not too soon. The Committee have prescribed diet scales, which are said to be more liberal than the same in any other hospital in the world except Edinburgh, in which alone there is a difference of a shilling or two. By the retrenchment of diet expenditure the Committee hope to save a lac of rupees annually. From what we have heard the revised diet scales are certainly liberal, but the question is whether such supervision could be secured as would ensure the patients a full, honest, and unadulterated administration of the diets prescribed. The servants of the Hospitals, who dole out the diets, are sure to pilfer, and the Committee we hope will devise proper means to check such pilferings.

Apropos of this subject we hope the Government will take means for the support of the incurables, who are now in the hospitals and who have no means of living. Sir Richard Temple had projected an Asylum for this purpose, and Dr. Woodford as Secretary collected a large sum of money for the establishment of this institution. Can't this fund be devoted to the object for which it was raised. We repeat as we suggested before that this fund should be made over to the District Charitable Society for the purpose of building additional wings to the Alms House of the Society, and that the Government should give a grant-in-aid for the maintenance of these unfortunate creatures. If an arrangement of this kind could be made a long-felt *desideratum* of the town would be supplied. The Government should place itself in communication with the President of the projected Asylum Committee on the subject.

THE GOVERNMENT we understand has completed the enquiry into the recent *emeute* at the Burrisal Jail. It would appear that neither the Jail daroga nor the Police were to blame. On the contrary they are said to have acted with

great pluck and judgment. We hope the papers on the subject will be made public for general information. We withhold comments till we see the official report.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India has granted an extension of two years to Mr. C. T. Buckland, who will shortly complete thirty-five years of service. Mr. Buckland is fortunate, because the Government lately peremptorily refused similar extension by a few months to Mr. Fowle, late Judge of Tipperah, and to Mr. Power and another Civilian of the North Western Provinces. Mr. Fowle's case was peculiar; he had done good service quietly and steadily, and wanted a few months' extension for personal convenience, but the Government of India was inexorable. But in Mr. Buckland's case it has been pleased to relax the rule. We do not grudge Mr. Buckland this indulgence, but we are of opinion that indulgences of this kind ought to be shewn with an even hand. Any inequality in the dispensation of Government patronage leads to dissatisfaction and discontent in the public service, which is much to be regretted.

THE FOLLOWING facts connected with the Rani of Pooree, mother of the convicted Raja, have been brought to our notice. We are informed that "ever since the late case the family pension has been stopped, though both the Collector and the Commissioner have repeatedly applied for orders for disbursing it. With the prospect of a famine in Pooree the Rani is in an extremely pitiable condition. Whatever little cash the family had has been expended in the late trial. Zemindari collections in the face of the present scarcity are impossible. During the late car festival the Rani had to defray the expenses from her own pocket. The man who supplies timber for the three large cars did not send one piece of wood this year, and the rivers being high and dry, the Rani had to cart away the timbers from Cuttack. The pay and perquisites of the Temple and family servants are largely in arrear owing to the mismanagement of the late Raja. She is doing her utmost to reduce every thing to order, and it is very much to be regretted that Government instead of showing her every encouragement has been withholding the family pension for so many months. I call it family pension because Government has always recognized the shares of the members of the family in it. There is no reason why for the sins of one member the whole family should be made to suffer." The Rani has our sincere sympathy. If the Government wishes to put the estate under the Court of Wards, it ought to do so without delay. But we hope the dignity of the Rani will be duly maintained, and the Temple and other expenses defrayed in the usual way.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has declined to grant a loan to the Bombay Municipality for drainage works, but has offered to give assistance in raising the loan. The Government has similarly declined to lend money to the Calcutta Municipality. We regret this resolution. This denial of accommodation to Municipalities by Government is a serious matter for them. It means an increased rate of interest for municipalloans and competition with Government loans. The Calcutta Municipality used to pay 4½ per cent interest to Government for loans, but it has been compelled to pay 5 per cent interest for outside loans. This is an unnecessary burden upon the tax-payers of the Municipality. The Government suffers no loss by advancing the money, while the Municipalities are put to great inconvenience by being put under the necessity of applying to the public for loans. We are of opinion that the tax-payers of the Municipalities should make a representation to Government against this short-sighted policy.

WE HAVE received from an esteemed correspondent at Bhowanipore the following letter regarding the Government Resolution on the subject of the Shumbhunath Pundit Ward in the General Hospital:

"In a Resolution No. 2307 dated the 22nd June 1878, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor discusses the question of the retention of the Shumbhoonath Pundit Ward in the Presidency General Hospital. All the authorities agree in finding "that, even as a general in-door ward, the Shumbhoonath Pundit Ward has been a failure, and that, if it were restricted, as it was originally intended, to surgical cases only, the failure would be still more marked." Whilst deeply regretting the step to which the medical authorities have come, in the name of the great man whose memory the people of Bengal so fondly cherish, and whose greatness of mind and goodness of heart this ward, as a poor monument, inadequately represents, we cannot help remarking that the opening of this Ward was a mistake, and that it is strange that it took the Superintendent of the Hospital *five* years to report that the cost of maintaining the Ward is far greater than the amount received from the Shumbhoonath Pundit grant. Notwithstanding the efficiency of the institution, the General Hospital, being chiefly an Asylum for Europeans, is not popular with the natives, and is unknown to that class of natives, who resort to the Hospital as in-door patients for medical treatment. It is not situated in the heart of the native quarter of the Southern Suburbs, and its remote solitary position is a drawback to its usefulness to the natives. There is generally a dread among the lower classes of our countrymen about hospital attendance and hospital living, and this feeling is heightened in the present case by the General Hospital being a European Hospital in its entirety. No wonder therefore that the Shumbhoonath Pundit Ward had been a failure and that the average daily attendance from Bhowanipore was about five.

We are no less surprised to find that the Superintendent proposes to transfer the Shumbhoonath Pundit Grant to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs in order that he may build a small ward at the Bhowanipore Dispensary. We cannot believe that such a proposal should meet with the approval of the Committee for the management of the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital or that the Lieutenant Governor should sanction it. It would seem that the lessons of the past have had no effect upon the Superintendent, for if the proposal be carried out we would hear in another five years, if not less, another death-knell of the in-door branch of the Bhowanipore Dispensary. On the 31st May 1873 the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs in a letter to the Commissioners of the Division wrote:—"The Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining the in-door branch of the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it." Yet the Superintendent proposes to commit the same mistake again; we have the testimony of all medical authorities "that the Hospital accomodation for Europeans and Natives in Calcutta is in excess of the demand for it, sick and curable persons only are admitted." We are told that the Mayo Hospital, the Russapugla Dispensary, and the Campbell and Chandney Hospitals can accommodate more patients than are there at present that they can accommodate more patients than that hitherto accommodated by the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward. Under such circumstances, the opening of a new ward at the Bhowanipore Dispensary is quite unnecessary, and we feel it our duty emphatically to protest against the appropriation of the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit grant of Rs. 6000 to the building of a ward for that purpose. With the experiences of the past, the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit Committee would not be justified in acceding to such a proposal.

We would recommend that the amount ought to be made over to the Education Department to be applied to such purposes as may be useful to the people of Bhowanipore. Shumbhoo Nath lived and died at Bhowanipore, and it would have been really a matter of satisfaction to him, if living, that in his name the people of that place had received greater encouragement in the cause of education. We would suggest to the Committee, the propriety of building a house for a Vernacular school just to the south of the municipal tank at Bhowanipore, exactly as we have the Shumbhoo Nath Hospital to the north, and to call that school in his name. There is no decent Vernacular School at Bhowanipore, and those which are in existence do not afford the best education and ought to be amalgamated together to form one School in the central quarter. The accommodation afforded to the boys in the Vernacular schools of the worst kind, and there is little protection from the sun and rain at least in one of the two schools. We would appeal to the Inspector of the Division, or the people of Bhowanipore in particular to strive to secure this fund for a building to locate a Vernacular school on sound principles."

IT IS pleasant to see that inveterate enemy of the Vernacular Press, the *Times'* Calcutta Correspondent, bear ungrudging testimony to the loyalty of that press. We take the following from his last letter:

The despatch to Malta of an Indian contingent has created a feeling of exultant loyalty which, if the vernacular Press may be relied upon, is almost universal. The aspiration for military equality has been most unexpectedly evoked and gratified by the association of Indian troops on equal terms with the English army for the defence of the British Empire in Europe. A profound interest has been excited in the maintenance of English *prestige*, and by enlisting the martial ardour prevailing so widely in India in support of the preservation of the whole Empire, a source of perpetual danger has been converted into a powerful weapon of protection. A magnificent effect has by this means been made, for the first time—the awakening, namely, among the Indian people of a feeling of rivalry with the English towards the maintenance of the common Government.

As it is very important that native opinion should be fully realized on this subject in order to guide future policy, I send you the following few short extracts selected from innumerable articles published by the vernacular Press in approbation of the employment of the Native Army:—

The *Kham Kwas Alar* says:—

"The time has arrived for the native troops to acquire great distinction. In order that the stain attaining their fame since 1857 may now be removed, Government will begin to place confidence in them. If war break out, they will have to fight a civilized, disciplined army. It is to be hoped that nothing will be left undone to win renown, and that they will soon return triumphant to India."

The *Urdu Akhbar* says:—

"There is no doubt that the subjects of Her Majesty, in whatever part of her dominion they live, are inspired with enthusiasm by this intelligence. It will be no difficult task for our armies to acquire victory over the Russians now. It is the duty of all Her Majesty's subjects to pray for the success of the English arms."

The *Akhbare Jammani* says:—

"Brave soldiers of the Indian Army, it is ordered by the Empress of India you should go to Malta! If the enemy wish to fight, fight bravely and destroy their whole army. Your ambition will now be put to the test. Cheerfully obey the order of the Empress of India."

The *Punjab i Akhbar* says:—

"We find Parliament divided even at the eleventh hour. If the present opportunity is lost, no good opportunity is likely to recur again. It is very good policy on the part of the Government to utilize the service of the native troops. The war in Europe presents a fit opportunity of calling upon the Pathans, Rajpoots, and Sikhs to exhibit their valour bravely in the field. We hope in the event of war with Russia that the native troops will be allowed to take part in it."

The *Almora Akhab* says:—"The Hindoo religion strictly forbids a sea voyage, and an orthodox Hindoo will prefer death to crossing the sea; but at the present state of affairs it is just the reverse of this. Those native soldiers who have not been sent to the Mediterranean with the Indian Contingent are uneasy at heart, and are anxiously awaiting the day when they will receive orders. For the sake of the Government they are willing to act in opposition to the dictates of their religion, because they love the English Government."

The *Safir i Budhone* says;—

"Those regiments which have not yet received orders for foreign service are much grieved. The soldiers who were left behind on account of illness are very anxious. In filling up vacancies in the regiments, where one was required four volunteered. It is a source of delight to us that the Government has sent native troops on an expedition to Europe and afforded them an opportunity of exhibiting their bravery. This is the cause of an increase of confidence and loyalty on the part of the native troops. If success attends their arms, they will win a good name and share the fame of victory with the English soldiers."

The *Karnatak Wardecka* says:—

"This wise resolution of the Government to send native regiments on active service out of India will inspire every native, especially every native soldier, with joy and with feelings of gratitude for the proof it has afforded of the generous confidence placed in the loyalty of the natives and the native army. Native soldiers will now have an opportunity of fighting against disciplined armies in civilized Europe and of achieving a name. We have great pleasure in recording the enthusiasm evinced by the native troops on being selected for service in Europe."

The *Arunodaya* says:—

"These preparations have inspired the wellwishers of English rule with hope and enthusiasm. The native regiments show so much eagerness and alacrity to join the expeditionary force, every one is so anxious to show his soldierly qualities, that the English army is sure to gain the victory. The eagerness of the native army of Her Imperial Majesty supplies the strongest proof of the loyalty and fidelity of the people. The native army has been denounced as a source of expenditure in peace and of anxiety and danger in war; but the enthusiasm and excellent soldierly spirit now exhibited must bring detractors to admit that that is an error.

The *Jam e Jamshed* says:—

"English papers disapprove the expedition because England has not hitherto employed a native army in a European war. In Parliament, also the objection has been raised, but was easily disposed of. The answer was that Her Majesty the Queen possessed in her Imperial rights the power of sending without the consent of Parliament any subjects of the British Empire to make war in the country's cause. The native army has gone to Malta sanguine that the expedition will prove the falsity of the charges of disloyalty. The native troops are as brave as lions in the battle-field, but at the same time as obedient and amenable to discipline as sheep. They never give themselves up to rapine or carnage."

The *Rast Goftar* says:—

"This force has convinced Russia of two facts—one, that England has formed a firm resolution to oppose her; the other that in the event of war England will not fight single-handed, but will be assisted by her great dependency India, which has already despatched in a short time a portion of her army, and which can supply a very large force. Great surprise has been felt that Mr. Fawcett, distinguished as a well-wisher of India, has joined the opposition on this matter."

The *Some Prokash* says:—

"This expedition is more significant than the assumption of the title of Empress at Delhi; it shows that the Queen regards India as her own peculiar possession. But a few important Englishmen reproach the people of India, yet this despatch proves that their Sovereign both loves and trusts the Indians, and that they are neither ungrateful nor inhuman.

The *Grambarta Prakashika* says:—

"It is but right that India should in this way repay the great benefits received. The Hindoos now have disregarded caste, which they used to guard more jealously than their lives. What stronger proof can be given of loyalty? There will now be no longer any distrust. Proof is given of their satisfaction with English rule,

The *Education Gazette*, referring to the opposition of Mr. Bright among others to the participation of Indian troops in European warfare, remarks that it is much surprised to see excellent and wise Englishmen evince a kind of disgust for people of another religion. "Indian troops," it says, "form a constituent part of the strength of the Empire. European Sovereigns have hitherto regarded Indian troops as a separate caste unwilling to go to Europe; now they are undeceived and evidence is afforded of the deep rooted attachment felt by the native army to the Government.

And yet when the Vernacular Press Act was passed it was said that the tone of the Vernacular Press was dangerous owing to events in Europe. The above extracts are a cruel commentary on the Vernacular Press Act.

Correspondence

THE UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR—,Allow me, in the name of education and civilization, to thank you for raising your strong voice to expose the utter folly and hollowness of the conceit of the Medical Faculty, in insisting upon the exclusion of Dr Sircar. The position of our redoubted knights of the *Lancet* is simply pitiable. The *Statesman* and the *Englishman* too have justly styled their proceedings as only worthy of the days of the Inquisition. And yet self sufficient, strong in the strength of dogmatising and secure in the garb of obtuse vanity our medicos continue talking glibly and big, and pretend not to realise the absurdity of their contention which is but too transparent and need only to be known to form the laughing stock of the world. Even the only strong ground urged by Col. Tennant (which by the bye I should think is not the ground of Liberty of Thought the vaunted pride of modern civilization) seems to be cut away under their feet by the latest reported doings of their leaders in Europe.

I fear this is rather strong language; but one writes just as he feels, especially when discussing the actions of feeling men:—For verily our would-be guides in the fields of Science are all men of feelings and seem to possess an exuberance of feelings of sorts, class feelings, race feelings (if the facts about Lord Lawrence and Sir H. Maine are true) and their congeners.

I am sorry, however, to see that the discussion is fast drifting to an examination of the relative merits of two systems of medicine, a discussion which cannot be set at rest in an off-hand way, and which I fear will tend only to fan the flame of private animosities, heart burnings, petty jealousies and bickerings of spirit; and thus prevent a calm, and dispassionate consideration of the point in issue from the high pedestal of impartiality.

Well, the question now is if a man of eminently high education, of remarkably catholic views, of exceptionably developed faculties, of thorough professional knowledge and skill and of extensive professional experience, of rare scientific attainments, whose recent researches in electricity are calculated to revolutionize that important department of knowledge, if such a man is deserving of the shabby treatment he is being subjected to by an eminent body of men who with all their attainments should feel proud of ranking him as an associate? What is the mortal and inexpiable sin he has been unfortunate enough to commit? Surely in the absence of any thing else, his recent remarkable letter or declaration of faith alone ought to set the question at rest at once and for ever. He is to be laid under ban for Homœopathy! Well but here he point-blank repudiates "the *exclusive* and "sectaarian name of Homœopath" and reiterates the claims of Homœopathy as only "*one* of our therapeutic systems." With what grace and consistency therefore would he be fallen foul upon by those who are well aware that exactly similar views were held by some of their eminent masters whom by the bye" the profession could never brand as homœopaths." And why pray? Let our doctors answer this. The so-called impassable barrier thus comes to be a distinction without a difference. And such distinctions "can best be overcome, not by recognition and direct "attack, but by being *ignored*, and submerged in broader lines of union and "nobler badges of commom interest," of public weal, and of advancement and diffusion of knowledge. And the university of all places should have been the last to form the arena for such disputes, one might as well be denied a seat in the Faculty of Law for denying the justice and utility of capital punishment, or in that of Engineering for partisanship one way or the other in the battle of the guages. This state of things is simply ridiculous, and might well have been laughed away, did it not bode ill for the advancement of thought. Such a state is really lamentable, and is to be mourned over and protested against as an impending national calamity. I pass over the glaring absurdity of taking exception to Dr. Sircar's nomination to the Medical Faculty while his seat in the Senate is not objected to.

Is frankness so much at discount Sir, as you seem to fear? I can hardly persuade myself that a body of men will doggedly rush headlong and precipitate themselves into the abyss of folly, and by their fall block up the path of Scientific Progress and nip in the bud the tender growth of free thought, simply for the sake of zid and all in the name of the immortal Bacon and the Inductive method! How would his mightly shade stand aghast at such a gross abuse of his name; for the glory of that name at least, I yet fondly hope the Faculty will pause in their mad career ere it is too late. I cannot refrain from thanking those who boldly and manfully stood up in the Senate for the cause of truth. They have nobly done their duty, and amply deserve public approbation, sympathy and support.

Of course Dr. Sircar was actuated by the noblest of motives in addressing his dignified letter, but if your worst fears after all come to pass, the public cannot but deeply share your regret at the course he has thought fit to adopt.

Yours &c.,
MOFUSSIL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
K. M. Ganguly Esq., Dinapore	6	10	0
S. Mahomed Ali Khan, Bhaugulpore,	6	10	0
Rai Radhagobind Roy Shaheb Bahadoor, Dinagepore	13	4	0
Secretary Public Library, Chuprah	13	4	0
Dumboroo Dhur Burkegoti Esq., Gowhatty	20	0	0
Vencate Row Esq., Trichinopoly	13	4	0
Bombay Royal Asiatic Society's Library	13	4	0
Controller Mysore Palace	31	0	0
Secretary Bombay Association	13	4	0
Baboo Shamachurn Ganguly, Ooterpara	6	10	0
,, Barodakant Mozoomdar, Cattuck	5	0	0
,, Prosunnochunder Roy, Chandipore	13	4	0
,, Shoseevoosun Banerjee, Rawalpindee	6	10	0
,, Woomachurn Mittra, Gholaghat	7	1	0
,, Kantychunder Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	10	0	0
,, Issanchunder Banerjee, Hurdoi	10	0	0
,, Bishnoochunder Moitra, Azimgurh	13	4	0
,, Tarucknath Muschatuck, Banda	13	4	0
,, Rojonykant Mookerjee, Kornal	6	10	0
,, Khetternath Chowdry Berhampore	6	10	0
,, Debendrolal Shome, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Woomachurn Roy, Kashtagir Tipperah	13	4	0
,, Ambiccachurn Roy Chowdry, Dinagepore,	13	4	0
,, Hurrychurn Ghose, Banka	10	0	0
,, Okhoycoomar Sen, Buarisaul	10	0	0
,, O-shinicoomar Mookerjee, Meerut	5	0	0
,, Ramapersad Chakerbutty, Ampta	3	5	0
,, Kadarnath Gangoly, Bhugulpore	13	4	0
,, Nunakishore Dass, Cattuck	13	4	0
,, Annodapersad Missre, Bankipore	26	8	0
,, Guruchurn Ganguly, Gorolgacha	10	0	0
,, Harrendrachunder Gooha, Kissoregunge.	8	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 7, 1878.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Syed Mobarak Ally is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Ramnarain Banerjee, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act.

Moulvi Syed Mobarak Ally is posted to Bhagulpore.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Chief Magistrate for the town of Calcutta and Officiating Judge of the Court for the trial of pilots is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ameer Ali, a Presidency Magistrate, is appointed to act as Chief Magistrate, for the town of Calcutta during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. G. Charles, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Ameer Ali, or until further orders. Mr. Apcar is also appointed to act as Judge of the Court for the trial of pilots during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. G. Charles, or until further orders.

Baboo Nolin Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Krishna Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. R Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar Shahabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Bhagulpore district.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with especial appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Mr. J. P. Grant Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. A. C. Brett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Khoordah division of the Pooree district, with effect from the 23rd ultimo, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 6. Act VII (B. C. of 1868).

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to the Serampore division of the Hooghly district.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Gobindpore division of the Manbhoom district, is re-transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Manbhoom, and is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpore division of that district.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Arrareah division of the Purneah district, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Lhave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Ikram Russool, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Purneah, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Arrareah division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Uma Churn Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sarcar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Fenny River division, of the Noakholly district, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kedar Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to Noakholly, and is appointed to have charge of the Fenny River division of that district during the absence, on leave of Baboo Saroda Prosad Sarcar, or until futher orders.

Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Howrah, is transferred to Burdwan, *vice* Baboo Annoda Prosad Pattock, first grade Sub-Deputy Collector, deputed on License Tax duty in that district.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, District and Sessions Judge, who reported his return from furlough on the 16th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave of fifteen days from that date, to enable him to join his appointment at Tipperah.

Mr. J. F. Stevens is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Dacca, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on famine relief duty:—

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,

Mr, R. W. Blair, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

,, G. M. Gregory, ditto ditto.

,, J. S. R. Innes, ditto ditto.

,, S. Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, ditto ditto.

Mr. D. B. Allen, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 10th July 1878.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. T. W. Gribble, C.S., three months' extension o furlough.

Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, passed in Law by the Second or Higher Standard prescribed for Civil Officers at the departmental examination held in November 1877.

Mr. W. H. Verner Officiating Additional Sessions Judge Backergunge is appointed to act temporarily for three months as an Additional Judge in the district of Naddea. f

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh who reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 27th June last, is allowed subsidiary leave for 25 days from that date to enable him to join his appointment.

Moulvi Sadiq Ali, Sub-Manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev. John Robinson, Bengali Translator to this Government, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. Robert Robinson is appointed to act as Bengali Translator to this Government, and also to be the officer who shall keep the catalogue of books required to be kept under Section 18, Act XXV of 1867, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. J. Robinson, or until further orders.

Baboo Gourdas Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Serampore, Hooghly is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Backergunge.

Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

North by Machooa Bazar Road, Cotton Street, and, Meerbohur Ghat Street, South by Bowbazar Street, Lall Bazar Street, Dalhousie Squire, North, and Fairlie Place, East by College Street, and West by River Hooghly.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Monday, the 26th day of August 1878. at noon at the Town Hall.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited up to 30th instant for the Supply of 6,000 Lineal feet of Straight Kerb Stone for footpaths.

Also of kerb with channel stone to match 50 quarter circles of 10 feet radices, to out side of kerb.

50 Do. Do. of 8 feet radices do. do.

Dimensions to be 12 inches broad × 4 inches thick and of any length not less than 3½ feet or more than 4½ feet.

Stone to be first class quality fully equal to the best Mirzapore.

Sample stones required.

Quotations to be at per lineal foot.

Tenders to state time within which the stone would be delivered.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

WANTED.—An Overseer for the District Road Cess Department of Rajshahye Salary Rs. 50 and travelling allowance according to P. W. Department rules.

None need apply who have not passed the examination for the grade of Overseer.

Applications to be sent to the undersigned with copies of testimonials not later than the 25th August 1878.

C. VOWELL,
Chairman Road Cess Committee
Rajshahye.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COAL.

Tenders are invited for Rubble screened Coal suitable for brick burning as below:

Pubna	18200	Maunds.
Bogra	18200	,,
Rangpur	8125	,,
Sara	18200	,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at one or all of these places.

3. Persons tendering to supply coal for Bogra can tender to deliver either at Pubna or at Zoregatch on the Attrai River.

4. Contractors must deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

5. Forms of tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All coal must be delivered by the 1st of October but should the contractor for Bogra Coal elect to deliver at Pubna then that Coal must be delivered by the 10th September.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his Assistant at noon on the 18th instant.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Executive Engineer's Office, Dinajpore Division, Rangpore. The 6th August, 1878.

S. W. MUNIER, C. E., Executive Engineer.
For Executive Engineer, Dinajpore Division.

Notice.

Persons desirous of filling temporarily the post of Junior Assistant Bench Clerk on the Appellate Side of the High Court, as occasion for their services may arise, are invited to apply in writing to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant. The full pay of the appointment is Rs. 200 per mensem. Candidates must either know or undertake to learn short-hand.

High Court, 5th August 1878.

J. CRAWFURD, Offg. Registrar.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Importers of Iron Cradles, Cots and Bedsteads, Children's Swing Cots, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots and Cradles.

No.		Each. Rs. A.
189	Children's Swing Cots, 3' by 1' 8", fitted with rods for mosquito curtains	60 0
135	Children's Cots, very handsome, painted green and gold, 5' dy 2' 6", with rods.	63 0
49	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", half sides painted pea green, without rods	21 0
47	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", pea green ditto.	27 0
232	Children's Cots, 4' 6" by 2' 6", painted bamboo, and fitted with shifting mosquito rods	53 0
,,	Children's Cots, 5' by 2' 6", fitted as above	58 0
234	Ditto, 4' 6" by 2' 6", ditto	50 0
,,	Ditto, 5' by 2' 6", ditto	55 0
,,	Ditto, 4'6" by 2'6", without mosquito rods	27 8
,,	Ditto, 5' 2" by 2' 6", ditto	30 0
285	Camp Bedsteads in bags, black, 6' 6" by 2' 6"	20 0
870	Camp Bedsteads, with iron lath bottoms, painted green, 7' by 3"	26 0
283	Portable Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 2' 6", blue, with iron lath bottoms	15 0
,,	Ditto, with cloth sacking bottoms, 6' 6" by 2' 6"	15 0
289	Camp Chairs and Bedsteads combined, maroon	30 0
50	Stump Bedsteads, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald and pea green	25 0
51	French Bedsteads, 6'6" by 3'6", pea green	26 0
,,	Ditto ditto, 7' by 3' 6"	27 8
644	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6" emerald green	46 8
103	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3' 6"	46 0
,,	Ditto ditto, 7' by 5'	57 8
C2047	Ditto ditto, 6' 6" by 3'	17 8
584	Ditto ditto, 6' ½" by 3' ½"	50 0
74	Four post Bedsteads, pea green 7' by 3' 6"	38 0

10 *per cent discount off the above prices for cash.*

T. E. THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned timber at Sara.

The wood to be the best Moulmein Seasoned teak, sawn according to the dimensions given.

The whole of the timber to be delivered by the 30th November 1878.

Tenders to be addressed as under, up to the 31st August.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
N. B. S. Railway, Darjeeling.

DIMENSION.	QUANTITY.	REMARKS.
6"×3"	20,000 Lin. feet.	In as long lengths as procurable.
7"×2½"	10,000 Do.	
5"×2½"	1,500 Do.	
6"×4"	2,000 Do.	
22'×12"×4"	50 Pieces.	
22'×12"×3"	50 ,,	
22'×12"×1½"	50 ,,	
22'×12"×1"	50 ,,	
22'×12"×2½"	100 ,,	
22'×16"×3"	50 ,,	
20'×10"×4"	100 ,,	
22'×10"×3"	100 ,,	
14'× 9"×1½"	100 ,,	
22'× 9"× ¾"	100 ,,	
14'× 9"× ½"	100 ,,	
22'× 8"×1½"	50 ,,	
12'× 8"×4"	100 ,,	
22'× 6"×1"	50 ,,	
22'× 6"×6"	50 ,,	
22'× 4"×4"	50 ,,	
18'× 4"×4½"	100 ,,	
22'× 3"×3"	50 ,,	
18'×3½"×2½"	100 ,,	

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR-VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto ,, 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto ,, 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.
AN EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

Price rupees twenty per pound tin. Postage annas twelve extra. Cash to accompany all orders.

Apply to Superintendent Botanical Garden, Howrah, near Calcutta.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED
"HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA"
AN
Essay read at the Bethune Society on the 25th April last, with important additions
BY
CHUNDER NATH BOSE, M.A.

To be had at the Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.—Price 8 annas ; postage 1 anna.

FOR SALE.

The well-known large and spacious house at Benares, adjoining the Chowshatty Jogini Ghat on the banks of the Ganges, occupying a fine site, washed on three sides by the River, lately owned by the Peishwas, consisting of summer or underground residence, Zenana or family apartments, two suits of Boitakkhanas, out-offices, two towers and a flight of steps, with bulworks and abutments, from the bed of the river to the House, the whole occupying about one Bigha of land, now belonging to the Raja of Dighaputtea in Rajshahye, Lower Bengal, by whom it has been altered and repaired at great expense in the latest and most improved fashion. Open to offers above Two Laks of Rupees. Offers should reach the undersigned before the 30th September 1878, who will supply any further information required.

Dighaputtea Rajbaree, Via Nattore, Lower Bengal.

KALI DAS MOJOOMDAR, *Private Secretary to the Raja of Dighaputtea.*

BIRTH.

The third son of Babu Rassessur Singha of Bhastarah born April 1st 1878 at Bhastarah.

FOR SALE.

Report of the proceedings of the Vernacular Press Act Meeting hold at the Town Hall together with the petition presented to Parliament and translations of some of the articles from which extracts have been made by Government. To be had at the Canning Library and at 93, College Street.

Price 4 annas.

DEHREE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The competitive Examination of Candidates for admission to the Dehree Training School will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore on Monday the 2nd September 1878 and the two following days. Candidates residing in Calcutta and Lower Bengal should present themselves for examination at the Halt of the Presidency College at 11 A. M., on the 2nd September. Those residing up-country should report themselves at the Chief Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, at Allahabad or Lahore, as may be most convenient, on Friday the 30th August, for further instructions as to the time and place of examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that all applications for admission, *with certificates complete*, should reach the Chief Engineer's Office, 12 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, before the 15th August.

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Chief Engineer.

Notice.

Wanted by the Municipal Commissioners of Rungpore an Overseer, having professional training in some Engineering College and subsequent practical experience in levelling, surveying road and bridge making. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem including horse allowance. Applications should be sent with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 31st August current.

K. D. GHOSE M. D.
Vice-Chairman,
Rungpore Municipality.

Rungpore 1st August 1878.

To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink, & Co.

A VISION OF SUMNER AND OTHER POEMS.

BY SHOSHEE CHUNDER DUTT, RAI BAHADOOR,
Price Rs. 5.

BENGALIANA, A DISH OF RICE AND CURRY &c.
Price Rs. 6-8.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
LORD LYTTON G.M.S.I.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India &c. &c. &c.

BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING RECEIVED :

Hair Dyes.

BATCHELOR'S PREMIUM, 3-8 cash 4 credit.
BEETHAM'S IMPROVED HAIR DYE, 3 cash 3-8 credit.
HOVENDONS EAU DE FEES, 3-8 cash 4 credit.
Do. NUDA VERITAS, 5 cash 6 credit.
LANGDALE'S PRIZE AMYL HAIR DYE, 3 cash 3-8 credit.
ROWLAND'S Essence of Tyre 3-8 cash 4 credit.
SAUNDER'S Guards Hair Dye 2-8 cash 3 credit.
TRUEFITT'S Eau Racine Des Indes, 4-8 cash 5 credit.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Improved Instantaneous Hair Dye.

FREE FROM INJURIOUS PROPERTIES AND UNPLEASANT SMELL.

For changing the Hair of the Head, Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows, from Red or Grey to Jet Black,—3 cash 3-8 credit.

Hair Restorers.

MRS. S. A. ALLENS' WORLD'S Hair Restorer. For restoring Grey Hair to its original color, 4 cash 5 credit.
GALLUPS' Mexican Hair Renewer for Renewing and Restoring the Hair, 2-8 cash 3 credit.
SANDELL'S Hair Restorer Small, 1-4 cash 1-8 credit.
Do. do. do. Large 2-4 cash 3 credit.
ROSSETER'S Hair Restorer, 2-8 cash 3 credit.

Depilatories.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Depilatory Instantly removes all superfluous Hairs from the Face Neck or Arms without the slightest pain. Price 1-8 cash.
SAUNDER'S Depilatory, 1-8 cash 2 credit.
BATHGATE & CO.'S GOLDEN CANTHARIDINE OIL.

For stimulating the healthy growth of Weak or falling Hair, and for communicating to it that undulating softness and rich luxuriance which lend so much grace and beauty to the head. Price 2 cash.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE
May be had by remitting 32 half anna postage stamps to
The Manager CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1 ; packing & postage ... As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14. Darlington's Hair Oil, is the best for the preservation and luxuriant growth of the hair per bottle Re. 1 Post. As. 12. Darlington's Hair Restorer Rs. 2 per bottle Post Re. 1. Darlington's Tooth Powder per pot As. 8 Post As. 4.
DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

CIGARS OF THE BEST & CHOICEST BRANDS.

Dolly Vardens A 2 0 per 100 | Sedans ..1 8 per 100
Do. B 1 8 ,, | Postage 6 Annas do.
ARBUTHNOT & Co., Segar Merchants,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Beautifully bound in Green and Blue Cloth.
NOTICES OF THE BRITISH POETS.
BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,
Containing upwards of 600 pages. Price, Rs. 5, Postage Annas 8.
MURRAY & CO., Printers,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. General Stamp Act, Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N, W Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code of Civil Proceedure, amendments up to date, To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 10, Packing and postage Re. 1, MURRAY & CO., Publishers, Apply early, few copies. 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code

With Synopsis and a most elaborate Index, bound. Price, Rs. 5, Postage Re. 1. MURRAY & CO., Booksellers. Apply early, few copies. 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Messrs. J. CORFIELD & Co.
10 & 11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA,

HAVE just received a further consignment of the following ex S. S. *Hydaspes* :—

Condy's Ozonised Sea Salt.
The best real substitute for Sea Water.

It consists of purified Sea Salt, but contains in addition active Oxygen which renders the bath more like natural Sea Water.

Through the influence exerted on the nerves and vessels of the skin by this Ozonized Sea Salt, the invigorating effect of the bath is far greater than when tepid water is used.

Those living in the interior may, by the use of this salt, enjoy all the health-giving properties of a sea bath in their own homes.

Per tin of 7 lbs., Rs. 3-8.
Per 6 tins ,, ,, 20.

Rowlan's Kalydor.

Too widely known to require comment. It is used by the aristocracy of the world, and is regarded as one of the best applications that can be applied to the skin. Per bottle, Rs. 3-8.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice. Per box, Rs. 2,

Rowland's Maccassar Oil in bottles, at Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each.

Hagan's Magnolian Balm.

An American preparation for improving the features, curing pimples or other unsightly marks on the face, removing blotches and generally for maintaining the skin in perfect health. Price per Box, Rs. 2-8.

Etuex Mistereux, or Ladies's Toilet Companion.

This consists of an elegant case divided into 4 compartments containing, respectively, compressed Rouge and Pearl powder ; a powder puff and a pencil for darkening the Eyelashes.

The whole is most compactly arranged and is sold at Rs. 3-8.

Cleaver's Terebene Toilet Soap.

Terebene is a new disinfectant having the unusual property of possessing a most pleasant odour, it has also been found of the greatest benefit in numerous diseases of the skin, hence it has been incorporated into a soap and forms the base of the Terebene soap.

It has already obtained much favor from the profession, and its agreeable odour has only to become more known to make it more widely sought after. Price per box, Re. 1-8.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools.** to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize.winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16
Back left quite plain for engraving.

The "Temple of Fame" Medal, 1¾ inches Rs. 22
The "Triumph of Industry" Medal, 1½ ,, ,, 16
The "Laurel Wreath" Medal, 1¼ ,, ,, 14
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
,, ,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, 15 ,,
Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**
Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.
Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash.
,, ½ oz. ,, ... 0-12 Cash.
Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffusil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—The late residence of Mr. Seth A Apcar No. 6 Alipore. A fine two-storied house with extensive compound, out-offices and stablings. For particulars apply to.
MACKINTOSH BURN & Co.,
OR APCAR & Co.

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

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Arrear. Do.	15	8
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Per line	0	4

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